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ABOUT METZ.

Prussian and French Accounts of the Three Days' Struggle.

Dreadful Carnage--A Victory Claimed By Both Sides.

The Prince Royal of Prussia Reported Wounded.

A Great Battle on Tuesday Between Doncourt and Vionville.

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THE BATTLES ABOUT METZ.

Immense Carnage on Both Sides—Losses of the Prussians on Sunday and Monday—The Emperor at Chalons, and a New Army Sent to Meet Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—I have just received express information, from trustworthy sources, relative to the operations at the front. It affords some particulars relating to the series of combats in which the French have been engaged for the last three days, which do not appear in the official dispatches or newspapers.

Fighting commenced near Metz at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday the 14th, just after the Emperor's departure. The battle was brought on by a Prussian attack on Gen. FROSSARD's Division, which was in the act of withdrawing from its position.

The Fourth Corps, under Gen. L'ADMIRAULT, which formed the left wing of the army, sustained the brunt of the engagement. The attacking force was under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and Gen. STEINMETZ. While the Fourth Corps was occupying the attention of the enemy, the French Army continued its retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner. Marshal BAZAINE exposed himself in the thickest of the fight, and had his horse killed under him. He himself is said to be slightly wounded in the foot.

The execution done by the French *mitrailleuses* was fearful. Four regiments of the Prussian Guard were nearly exterminated. Three or four French journalists shouldered their muskets, and fought gallantly side by side with the soldiers.

All was dark and stormy during the night, and on the next morning, when my informant visited the field, no remnant of either army was visible.

In this engagement the French lost 3,000, killed and wounded, and the Prussians 10,000. The disproportion is said to be owing to the terrible destruction caused by the French *mitrailleuses* and artillery.

On the evening of the 15th the French attacked the Prussians again at Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established the French head-quarters. The Prussian losses were again very great, and the French likewise lost heavily. Gravelotte is at the point of bifurcation of two roads leading to Verdun and Etain. The Fourth Corps is in advanced line, and three or four corps are concentrated in this locality. The bulk of the train and equipage has been sent on to Verdun under a powerful escort.

The Emperor is at Chalons, where a great battle will be fought with the aid of a new army, now being rapidly pushed forward to the scene of operations. Very large reinforcements are being dispatched, and as arms are abundant, there will be no difficulty in filling up the blanks lately created in the armies. The spirit of the people is everywhere patriotic, and the Prussians, as they advance, will have to encounter an enormous force on every side. R.

Prussian Accounts—Details of the Battle on Tuesday at Pont-a-Mousson — A Twelve-Hours' Fight—Victory Claimed for Prussia—Sunday's Conflict.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The details of the conflict at Pont-a-Mousson have just been received. Marshal BAZAINE endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun was attacked at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Fifth Division and forced to face about. The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours the Prussian Fifth Division was reinforced from the Tenth Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely. The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and seven cannon. The French utterly disregarded the convention of Geneva, by mutilating the dead, firing on surgeons, ambulances, &c.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The following official news has been made public here this morning:

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Wednesday Evening.—Gen. ALVENSLEBEN advanced yesterday with the Third Corps toward the east side of Metz. On the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun he encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Gens. DECAEN, L'ADMIRAULT, FROSSARD, CANROBERT and the Imperial Guard. Gen. ALVENSLEBEN was sustained successively by the Tenth Army Corps and by a detachment of the Eighth and the Ninth, commanded by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The enemy was driven in upon Metz, in spite of the great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Prussian Gens. DOERING and WIDEL were killed, and Gens. RAUSCH and GRUSCHER wounded. King WILLIAM today saluted the troops on the field of battle, which is gloriously maintained.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL telegraphs to the Government here relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his dispatch near Metz yesterday afternoon: "The French in heavy masses issued from Metz, and after a bloody engagement of three hours, the First Corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's positions by assault splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my helmet."

French Statements—The Prussians Repulsed Along the Whole Line—The Prince Royal of Prussia and Gen. Frossard Reported Wounded—A Review of the Situation up to Tuesday.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and the Fourth Corps. About 40,000 French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great and is computed at 20,000. The French loss is comparatively small owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses. Having attacked Pfalsbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six milometres to the valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications.

The following is from private sources: Marshal BAZAINE has declared that the enemy were repulsed along the whole line.

THE WOUNLED.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

The following news is official:

Gen. FROSSARD is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

THE ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

The Paris *Press* says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal BAZAINE for not according it. The peasants must bury the dead, and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy. The French forces are increasing constantly, and the Prussians decreasing. The hour of the complete victory of France is near. There is great activity on the fortifications of Paris. Thousands of men are at work putting the defenses in better condition.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS SAVED.

The *Soir* says: "It was feared that certain important railway connections were to be cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movements of the French Army. The General commanding at Chalons was sent with a strong column to prevent this movement of the Prussians, and to assure our communications. That column arrived in time and accomplished its mission."

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

La Patrie gives the following résumé of information received from its private sources: The army under Marshal BAZAINE, resting upon one of the strongest places in the world, occupied near Metz a position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to turn Metz, but BAZAINE knew their intention, and crossed the Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised as has been said. He knew that he must soon meet the enemy and was prepared. By crossing the Moselle the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked and were repulsed with great loss. The army of BAZAINE continued its march, and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the corps of MCMAHON and TROCHU. This result the Prussians have not been able to prevent, and it changes the situation vastly. BAZAINE will then be at the head of larger forces than those opposed to him, and when he wishes, may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of the hostilities, dated Tuesday, the 16th.

NO MORE REVERSES.

The French Government represents that the previous reverses of the army have been fully checked, and that the attempts of the enemy to interfere with the concentration of the corps at Chalons have been completely repulsed.

Reports Through London Channels—The French Hold Their Ground—Napoleon Reported at Rheims.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Telegrams from Paris this morning give the following résumé of events since Sunday last: On that day the French Army engaged the Prussians before Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte, with 60,000 men. Subsequently occurred engagements at Longueville, and at other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step. On Tuesday, the Emperor passed through Verdun, and reached Rheims, where he now is. In the serious engagements which occurred Tuesday near Gravelotte, the French held their ground, but suffered heavy losses.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* says: "All day Monday and a good part of Tuesday the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the rear and flank. Progress was consequently slow. On Tuesday night they had gotten no further than Staen, sixteen miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known."....The London papers have some three hundred words of war dispatches this morning, and less fresh than the American papers have every day.

Another Great Battle on Tuesday—Marshal Bazaine and the French Forces Victorious—Details of the Fight.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—An official dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, dated 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, says:

"Yesterday, late in the afternoon, we gave battle between Doncourt and Vionville. The enemy were driven back and we bivouacked on the positions we had taken. I halted in my movement for several hours in order to bring up a full supply of munitions. We had before us Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ."

PRIVATE DISPATCHES.

The following dispatch is not official, but is given to the public by the Ministry:

VERDUN, Wednesday.—"The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor. A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey. A force of 1,200 Prussians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and Saint Jean. They send out couriers, who have entered Briey. Trustworthy parties, who have arrived here from Mars la Tour, speak of a heavy engagement there, yesterday, with a large portion of the Prussian Army, which, they say, was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and the Garde Imperial, and was thrown back on the Moselle. It is rumored that Gens. BATTAILLE and FROSSARD are badly wounded."

THE TELEGRAPH.

Marshal BAZAINE has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin by way of London.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

PARIS, Aug. 18—Evening.—The following additional details of Tuesday's battle near Doncourt and Vionville have been obtained from official sources: Prince FREDERICK CHARLES attacked our right, and was firmly met. The corps of Gen. ARGAND, at Rezonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. Gen. BATTAILLE is wounded. By 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

THE REPORT FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles north-west of Metz, has the following: "An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars la Tour, yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Briey. Travelers report that a vast number of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was intrenched between Briey and Saint Jean."

Expected Junction of the French Forces Near Chalons—Fugitives Driven Away from Metz—The Situation at Thionville and Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The junction of the armies of BAZAINE and MCMAHON is momentarily expected at Vitry le Français, near Chalons, where the French are expected to make a new stand.

The commandant at Metz, on account of the deficiency of food, drives away the fugitives who throng into the city.

THIONVILLE.

Thionville still remains in our hands. A Prussian column recently approached too near the town, and was saluted with a discharge of artillery. The enemy fell back with precipitation, and has since kept at a respectful distance.

STRASBOURG.

The investment of Strasbourg is so slack that French troops have entered and reinforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without attempt at capture. A Paymaster of the French Army left there with a large amount of treasure, without any hinderance whatever. It would seem that as the Prussians have no siege trains, they have given up the idea of a regular siege.

Minor Reports – Bazaine's Movements Approved – The Prussian Advance—Letter of Edmond About.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Gaulois* says encouraging dispatches have been received from Marshal BAZAINE, but they must be kept secret as yet, to prevent any hints of the Marshal's plans from reaching the enemy....A private dispatch dated Thionville, Monday, 4 P. M., says: "The cannonading of the Prussians commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasts yet. Many of the enemy have been placed *hors du combat*."....*L'Avenir* says all military authorities approve of the retreat from Metz....M. ABOUT, the correspondent of the *Soir*, describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverne. He says they do not maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage are demanded. At all places where the people resist the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be orderly, quiet and kind. Many peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Scenes After the Conflict—A Descriptive Letter from a French Journalist.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—EDMUND ABOUT describes the scenes after the battle of Woerth as follows:

"One sees solid regiments who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoralized and disarmed, throw themselves desperately into each by-path. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos mounted on artillery horses as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field. Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass along the road without guns. But here come one or two regiments of the line, quite firm, tolerably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal MCMAHON, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he passes. He responds without noticing me. One of his Aids, M. D'ALZAC, names me. Then the old hero stops, and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus: 'I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about 5,000 men. But we shall hav eour revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going in that direction?' 'To Saverne,' I reply. 'You will be captured. The Prussians will be there in two hours,' says the General. 'I have my wife and children there,' I answer. 'God preserve you.' Do not fail to say that the *morale* of the troops is excellent.' We shake hands. I exchange a few pleasant words with M. D'ALZAC, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff, as it moves on, for the laughing and kindly face of M. DE VOGUE, Officer of Ordnance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and Gen. COLSON with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life. Last comes a regiment of Turcos, the most complete and finest of the three. These fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks and clasps me round the neck. It is ALBERT DURY, a fellow-journalist, and the excellent fellow begins by telling me: I have been to your house. It is empty. All your people are safe but you. I, as you see, am firm as a post. Oh! my poor friends! What a disaster! We will repair it, though. he runs off, and disappears in the motley crowd of his comrades. A little further on I saw a civilian, dressed in a short coat of grey velvet, who marches like an officer between two companies of the line. It is M. GAILDRAM, the artist of the *Illustration*, an old friend of the day before yesterday.

He carries his portfolio across his back, and tomorrow morning, at Pfalsbourg, he will, no doubt, make a sketch of this shameful retreat. At the gates of Saverne the panic-stricken are flying along the railway, or are hiding in the gardens; but some good regiments of the line are tramping in step through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before 11 o'clock at night. These last belong to the Fifth Corps. They reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle. I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal MCMAHON arrived there on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of eye Saverne saw itself filled with the First Corps, which the foe luckily believed to have retired upon Bitche. They messed together where they could, those most fortunate in the houses of the townmen, those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp-equipage under their tents, many upon the pavement and in the fields, under heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had known how to profit by the opportunity, he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was only half reassured by the presence of troops broken down, starved and discomfited. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasbourg.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Rival Fleets—Naval Engagement in the Baltic—The French Captures thus far Made.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Advices have just been received here of a naval engagement off the coast of the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic. One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso, and the gun-boats *Drache*, *Blitz* and *Salamander*, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a corvette and an aviso. The Prussians soon withdrew without loss. The French fleet is now off Dornbusch.

FRENCH NAVAL ORDERS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in those ports of France now under their control.

AN INCIDENT.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Pays* this morning says: "Two days ago the French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English Channel laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the Captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied: 'that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would therefore probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk.' The *Pays* comments upon this reply and says that the same impression regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Paris exists in Germany, and is one of the schemes of BISMARCK."

GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a list of German vessels captured since the commencement of the war. They are eleven in number.

PARIS.

The Defense of the Capital—Great Activity—Departure of Ollivier for Italy—Precautions of the Bonaparte Family—Prussian Spies in the City.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges The *Opinion Nationale* nevertheless, complains of Count DE PALAKO's sluggishness. By Saturday. 1,000 guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth served by numerous but inexperienced hands. Gen. MELLINET has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile. The Prefect of the Rhine urges the destruction of all the railways and bridges, and the sending of all able-bodied men to Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There is immense activity at the Paris defenses. The laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep a dangerous class busy than to any actual fear.

FLIGHT OF OLLIVIER.

PARIS, Aug. 18—Noon.—The *Temps* today says "M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the Ex-Prime Minister, and his wife, have gone to Italy." His departure at such a moment is severely commented upon. The Prince NAPOLEON has sent all his children and valuables to Italy, against the earnest remonstrance of the Empress. The *Gaulois* says PIERRE BONAPARTE has gone to Corsica.

PRUSSIAN SPIES IN PARIS.

The French authorities continue to send away Germans who are considered suspicious. The *Journal of France* says, in this connection, that "even in the boudoirs of the great ladies must research be made for the enemies of the country!" The article creates a sensation.

Gen. Trochu in Command of the Paris Forces—A Proclamation—Honors to Marshal McMahon—Minister, Washburne—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Aug. 18—Evening.—Gen. TROCHU has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counseling order and calmness not only in the streets of the city, but a spirit of resignation under the trials consequent upon the situation. He says that France must have the demeanor of a great military nation conducting its own destinies, and the Government will gain the confidence of the people by showing the greatest confidence in them. He appeals to all men and to all parties, saying that he belongs himself to no party save to that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must by moral restraint keep down those who see in public misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their own detestable designs....Gen. SARRAS takes the place of Major-Gen. LE BRUN, who has resigned.

M'MAHON'S SWORD.

The *Figaro* (newspaper) proposes the presentation of a sword of honor to Marshal MACMAHON, and the subscription started for that purpose is already very large.

A LARGE HOSPITAL.

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities by the Count DE CHAMBORD as a military hospital. It contains 440 rooms, 300 of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are admirably adapted for the uses to which their noble owner has so patriotically devoted them.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming protection of Prussian subjects.

NOTES.

It was rumored this morning that a demonstration would be made around the hall of the Corps Legislatif about 2 o'clock P. M....The theatres are nearly all closed....The Senate was in session today. The Corps Legislatif had adjourned to await further news from the scene of hostilities....The *Journal des Débats* prints an absurd story that the King of Prussia, desiring to be consecrated Emperor of Germany by the Pope, has offered His Holiness an asylum in Germany.

The Villette Affair—Fresh Arrests—Firemen as Soldiers.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Fresh arrests were made yesterday in the Quartier du Pantheon. It is supposed the parties taken into custody were implicated in the affair of the Boulevard de la Villette.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The firemen have been enlisted as soldiers, and throng the streets of Paris, the *Gaulois* says, to the number of 100,000. They wear their brass helmets and are armed.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Last Session—Assuring Statement of the Minister of War—A Prussian Defeat Announced—Provisioning Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The last meeting of the Corps Legislatif was interesting. A great crowd of people had collected around the hall to hear the war news. The National Guard was at its post to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen. At the commencement of the session, Count PALIKAO, the new Minister of War, spoke as follows:

The Chamber will understand that I cannot give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. I cannot even state the result of the engagement, but I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsbourg and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France. The moment the Government has information of the great movements now taking place I will communicate it to the Chambers. The Minister then withdrew.

Deputy JULES FAVRE then took the floor, and requested that the utmost severity be shown the rioters and assassins of Villette.

M. THIERS suggested that in case of a siege of Paris, the peasants be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property. He also recommended that the Chambers now meet daily.

Minister DUVERNOIS, in reply to M. THIERS, said the Government had intended to fully provision Paris.

The Deputies, after a consultation, decided to meet again today.

LONDON WAR NOTES.

British Sympathy—A Proposed Aid Fund in England—Intervention Hopeless—Victor Hugo's Son Refused a French Passport—French Celebrations in Ireland—The Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* eloquently calls for aid for the French and German wounded, and says future results will depend on the development of the reserves of the hostile Powers, and declares that a transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate the sacred principle of national sovereignty, and conflict with a permanent restoration of peace.... Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war....The *Daily News* today says, semi-officially, that English hopes of succeeding in intervention have been abandoned....The French Ambassador at Brussels has refused FRANCESCO HUGO, son of VICTOR HUGO, a passport to Paris....The French victories have been celebrated at several points in Ireland, where the Prussian accounts find no credit....A better tone generally prevails in the Liverpool market. At Antwerp confidence is restored, and business has resumed its ordinary course. German dealers dealing in petroleum, and others connected with American trade, are especially confident, and look forward to a favorable result of the war....The French continue to report that the last Prussian loan is a failure.

More Gossip in London About the Flight of the Bonapartes—M. Thiers and the Corps Legislatif—Paris to be Defended at all Cost.

LONDON, Aug. 18—Midnight.—We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that it is the universal conviction there that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended. The Empress having packed up and distpached all her valuables, including pictures of inestimable price, has left for England by way of Belgium. It is believed that the Emperor is also on the way to this country by the same track. He does not dare to return to Paris. Prince NAPOLEON has fled to Italy with his family....M. THIERS told the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, that the enemy must be resisted at all cost to the last. He advised prompt action. The surrounding population should be obliged to bring their cattle, crops and food within the walls, and then the entire region in sight of Paris should be laid waste, if necessary. M. DUVERNOIS, Minister of Commerce, said the Government was ready to guarantee them provisions, shelter and subsistence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheridan—Germans Urged to Sustain the War – Army Correspondents – What Prussia Designs—The Recent Riots in France—Peace Negotiations—Complaints Against Austria.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, has arrived at the King's head-quarters, at Pont-a-Mousson, and has been received as a royal guest.

PRUSSIAN WAR NOTES.

FREDERICK, Duke of Schleswig, has issued a manifesto imploring all Germans to sustain Prussia.

The Prussian Government allows only one correspondent of the Berlin Press at the front, and Herr KREISSLER, of the *Börsen-halle*, has been selected for the place.

PROPOSED RESULTS OF THE WAR.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A well-informed diplomat says that Prussia will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the exclusion of the BONAPARTE family from the throne of France. Other terms of peace, not reconcilable with the French *amour propre*, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war may be added. The political restoration of the House of ORLEANS is currently discussed as probable.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

The coincidence in time of the recent revolutionary outbreaks in Paris and in the south of France suggests to the Police evidence of a combined attempt to declare the Republic. The testimony of the prisoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard de la Villette, on Monday last, is withheld. Indiscreet Prussians have been mobbed at Bordeaux.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Prince MURAT has not yet returned to the army, but continues to pass between the Duke DE GRAMMONT and Mr. GLADSTONE, having already crossed the Channel several times. There is no doubt that he is the bearer of negotiations which look to peace.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely 100,000 troops she might avenge Sadowa.

ALGERIA.

Algeria proposes to send 5,000 volunteers to France.

FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING.

Narrative of Events from Sunday to Wednesday—The Positions Occupied and the Troops Engaged—The Situation According to the Last Advices.

By slow degrees the accounts of the obstinate struggle which during the last few days has been waged in and near the valley of the Moselle begin to assume a certain degree of intelligible cohesion. On Saturday last, by the occupation of Nancy and the capture of the important railroad depots of Frouard and Pont-a-Mousson, the French position around Metz became isolated from the natural connection with its base of supplies, and the army encamped there was in danger of finding the enemy both in front, flank and rear. Under such circumstances retreat would have become impossible, and defeat would have proved doubly disastrous. The decision of the French Commander-in-Chief seems to have been promptly taken, and this, it now appears, was neither to make a stand on the Meuse nor in the Argonnes, but to fall at once back upon his reserves of 200,000 men, which under Gen. TROCHU were being formed at Chalons. To appreciate the significance of the fighting of the last few days it is necessary to bear in mind that the distance between Metz and Chalons is about eighty miles; that a railroad with a single track, of which Etain, Verdun and St. Menehould are the chief depots, connects them, as also a provincial highway following nearly the same direction. The importance of engaging the French forces, demoralized as they are to some extent by recent defeats, previous to forming a junction with the new army at Chalons, must also be kept in view in estimating the results of the fighting which the Prussians have so obstinately urged.

On Sunday morning the French retreat from Metz appears to have commenced. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the advanced guard was on its way, and the Emperor had just taken his departure along with another division of what was a fortnight ago denominated the Army of the Rhine. Judging that it was the intention of the Prussians to break the continuity of his line. Marshal BAZAINE was at this time engaged in transporting his troops to the left bank of the Moselle, by the bridge, at the fortress and at several other points, when the First and Seventh Prussian Army Corps, commanded respectively by Gen. MONTEUFFEL and Gen. YASTROW, appeared in their rear, and commenced an attack with the view of intercepting their retreat. The Fourth French Corps, under the command of Gen. FROSSARD, appears to have sustained the brunt of this attack, and, as indicated by our special dispatch, the main body of the army meanwhile continued its retreat. The aid obtained from the guns of the fortress evidently contributed to cover the retrograde movement of the French and to increase the Prussian loss. After a conflict of about three hours' duration, the corps of Gen. FROSSARD retreated toward the fortress, while the left of the French army had occupied in force the opposite bank of the Moselle, and the advance guard had obviously been summoned to arrest the march, so that unbroken communication might be maintained along the entire line. The attacking force of the Prussians evidently bivouaced on Sunday night, immediately beyond range of the guns of Metz. The French claim that their assailants lost 10,000 men, while they estimate their own loss at 3,000.

A few miles after leaving Metz the main highway branches off into two lines, both again converging at Verdun, and forming a sort of long irregular loop, whose extreme breadth is about five miles and its length about twenty-five. In the westerly section of this loop formed by the two roads the greater part of the fighting of the last few days seems to have taken place. First we find the Emperor with 60,000 men on Monday at Gravelotte, a village near the bifurcation of the two lines of highway. Against the Prussians, who were advancing by a flank movement to cut off his retreat, an attack was made at this point. At best this struggle could only have been a brief one at the close of the day, and, though heavy losses are reported on both sides, it seems to have ended by leaving the troops engaged in pretty much the same position as they were before.

On Tuesday a struggle of more importance commenced at Vionville, another village on the lower line of road, five miles beyond Gravelotte, and therefore about twelve miles from Metz. To understand the Prussian plan of attack it is necessary to recall the fact that these lines of road referred to run at right angles to the position which the Prussians have taken up along the valley of the Moselle. Taking a line therefore running due south from Metz to Pont-a-Mousson, a distance of about fifteen miles on one side of a triangle, and the road leading out of Metz, still commanded by the French troops as a second, the course necessarily followed by the Prussian Generals after crossing to the left bank of the river at Pont-a-Mousson, or elsewhere, in order to turn the advance of the French, would represent the third side, striking off at an acute angle from the Moselle. On Tuesday morning the Prussians made a movement in force from Pont-a-Mousson, toward Metz. The Third Army Corps, under Gen. VON ALVENSLEBEN II., appears to have first advanced, and to have encountered four divisions of the French Army posted between Vionville and Doncourt, that is, on a line about four miles long, running from south to north, and resting on the road between Metz and Verdun. The attack began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued till afternoon. The Prussians would inevitably have suffered a severe defeat had not reinforcements arrived from the Tenth, Eighth and Ninth Army Corps. Whether the battle, which continued until dusk, ended in the French making another retreat upon Metz, or in the Prussians being driven back to the Mozelle, is, in view of the contradictory dispatches from Paris or Berlin, a matter which the reader may settle according to his taste or sympathy. It may not be superfluous to note, that previous to the publication of the official bulletin in Berlin, another version of this affair has been transmitted, which at first sight appears to refer to another movement on Tuesday. The statement from French sources that the Prusians had 120,000 men engaged doubtless arises from the fact of four different army corps being in the action, but from the Berlin dispatches it would appear that only the Third was in complete force. The close juxtaposition of the retiring French columns is obvious from the statement that Gen. ARGAND hastened into this action from Rezonville, a village about two miles nearer Metz than the point on which the four divisions first attacked were posted.

If any reliance can be placed on two somewhat hazy dispatches, one from Verdun and another by way of London from Briey, a town fourteen miles north-east of Metz, the battle of Tuesday was renewed on Wednesday morning. Mars-la-Tour, mentioned in these dispatches, is a village two miles further on than the scene of Tuesday's conflict. The town of Briey, from which the news came, and where the wounded were arriving, is at least twelve miles due north of this point, so that the fighting was probably done in the valley of the Ornes, one of the larger tributaries of the Moselle, that flows in a north-easterly direction between the two places. About the magnitude or result of this battle it is still impossible to speak. It appears most probable, however, that the main body of the French forces had on Wednesday made good their retreat as far as Verdun at least, and that from that point an unmolested march of about forty miles was expected to be had toward Chalons.

CITY WAR NEWS.

German Patriotic Festival.

A "fraternal festival" will be held by the Germans of this City at Jones' Wood to day, in celebration of the political union of Germany, as produced by the French-German war. The Germans of this City feel much elated at that union, although those who are naturalized citizens of this country, will derive no political advantage from it, and it makes even the intercourse among themselves more friendly than it was before.

French National Subscriptions.

The French Executive Committee of this City, for receiving subscriptions for the aid of French soldiers wounded during the present European war, held their regular weekly meeting at No. 21 West Houston-street last evening, Mr. P. A. GERDY, the President, in the chair, and Mr. LEON MEUNIER, Secretary. Mr. A. VATABLE, Jr., the Treasurer, received the collections of the members present during the past week, amounting to $1,475, which sum, added to the amounts received by him before, gives a total sum thus far received of $13,330 70. The following is a list of the principal subscriptions in addition to the lists published in the TIMES before: Daniel St. Amant & Son, $200; Henry A. Suan & Son, $160; Louis Lorut, $100; Victor de Launay, $100; A. Braiteand, of Brooklyn, $100; Victor Bishop, $100; French employes at the Hoffman House, $100; Pierson, Harriman & Co., $100. A letter was received from Miss O. BOUSSON stating that she had sent a box of lint by last Saturday's French steamer to France, and that another boxful was in preparation to be sent off to Havre by next Tuesday's steamer. The sum of $20 gold was received by the Committee, presented by P. T. MULDOON, an Irishman, and a roundsman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, for the French soldier capturing the first German flag. Among the above subscriptions, some are from other places of the United States. The Frenchmen of San Francisco and New-Orleans are sending their collections directly to France.

A letter from Havana, Cuba, received in this City day before yesterday, contained the following list of subscriptions, made by Frenchmen residing there, for the aid of French soldiers wounded in the war: M. A. de la Forest, $400; Pierre Lacoste, $1,000; P. Dihigo, $250; Durruty, Chaiffraix & Co., $500; Adolphe Tulame, $200; Jean Sicard, $200; Clément Cars, $200; Joseph Roque Marquette, $500; Ed. Mathias, $250; Caricaburn & Son, $500; Morgue, $200. Total, $4,200.

"THE POWER OF FRANCE."

A French Review of the Situation—Causes of the Superiority of the Prussian Army—The Real Enemies of France—Her Future Certain.

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, Aug. 18.

Six weeks have passed since war was declared. France, it was said, is prepared, and we can attack Prussia, who is not prepared. We have a formidable army ready; one word will be sufficient to hurl it against the enemy, and make a gap extending at least to the Rhine..... The word was spoken, the thunderbolt released, and we have remained under arms for two weeks. Meanwhile the Prussian forces rushed forward; they spread over our frontier; they fell upon our territory like an avalanche, and they are, in fine, to the number of six or eight hundred thousand, or, perhaps, even a million of men, in the presence of our army, which they press, push, harass, and threaten to crush under the weight of their numbers. How does it happen that they number so many and we so few? That is the question which we hear constantly asked, and to which it is time to give an answer.

All Prussia is a camp; for a long time has she been a military organization; the entire male population is enrolled. There is, first, the regular army; then the Landwehr and the Landsthurm; these organizations embrace all; every other branch of the service besides the regular army has, like it, its battalions, its staff, its equipment and armament; all that is necessary is the order, and every one has his place, his regiment, his company and his rendezvous. A beat of the drum and everybody is in arms; nothing can keep them back, neither business, affections, work-shops, nor families—everything is forsaken at the first call, and there you have a million of men ready with their knapsacks on their backs. And that shows how it is that the Prussians appear by hundreds of thousands in one, two, three, or even four places at the same time, while we have only our regular army of two or three hundred thousand men with which to defend a frontier over fifty leagues in extent. In fact, Prussia was ready and France was not. We sought to invade Germany and Germany has invaded us. We sought for Rhenish frontiers, and lo! today we see the horses of the Uhlans bathing in the Meese. Where will this stop, and must we be resigned to see our country contracted, foot by foot, until the ditches of Paris form our last intrenchment? Stop there, if you please, and let us examine our condition.

Prussia was ready and France was not; but at this date Prussia has, we hope, gathered all the advantages she can from her relative superiority; our turn has come; the lesson has been a hard one, but we have profited by it; it is time for us to resume the ascendency which belongs to us, and the retaliation will, we feel certain, be far more brilliant than were the first lost steps disastrous. Our population is equal to that of Prussia; we have therefore as many men capable of bearing arms. What is necessary, is to turn them into soldiers. What we lack is that regimental discipline, and that military organization equivalent to the Landwehr and the Landsthurm of the Prussians. This organization has been perfected, and this is now accomplished. The National Garde Mobile is today a numerous force, young, vigorous, fiery, and which counts its hundreds of thousands of men rushing to face the enemy, which force having already doubled, will soon treble the numbers of our regular army, while from one end of France to the other the National Garde Sédentaire receives muskets and cartridges, which at the proper time will be amply able to strike a hard blow at the enemy. Yes; no longer shall we be forced to see, as at Woerth, 35,000 heroes sustain the attack of 140,000; equal in number, we have no longer cause to fear an enemy, too much self-satisfied with its ephemeral successes, and we will answer with victories the cowardly attacks of those pitiable enemies who, each morning, ambuscaded behind the impunity of their mercenary libels, pour out upon our brave army and on our noble country their venomous irony and their hateful calumnies. Has not the sentence "decayed and dissolved" been already proclaimed against our France, so great, so liberal, so full of life and vigor? Have not her character and her morals been defamed? Do they not cry out that we have degenerated, and that we have reached the period of "down with the Empire?"

Very good! the answer will not be long in coming. As light comes by degrees, we have to sigh for, but also to feel proud at, our defeats. Have many nations ever recorded victories so glorious as our defeat at Woerth? When posterity shall read the simple story of the conquered MCMAHON, it will say: Valiant men and stout of heart were those 35,000 Frenchmen, who, surrounded on all sides by 140,000 Prussians, fought without wavering, and inflicted on the enemy a loss almost equal to their own; so that they, disconcerted and weakened by such a resistance, stopped short after their victory. Valiant and brave, also, were those Zouaves who, of sixty-five officers, had forty-seven less after the battle. For twelve consecutive hours—from 7½ in the morning until nearly 8 at night—and this unequal contest last; one soldier against four, one cannon against three.

No! A country which boasts of such men is not a degenerated land, and if in accordance with God's will once more we have to weep, we need not blush; France may be as proud of her children as they are of her, and the day is not far distant when a shining crown of glory will be relit about her sacred head, commanding respect from the just and silence to the envious.

And now, to whom is due the fault of the past? The time has also come to consider accusations and responsibilities. Most assuredly we are not chary in our fault-finding with the Imperial Government, and it will have, whatever happens, to account for its having permitted itself to be caught napping, and for having proclaimed that it was ready for war, when it had but an insufficient army to oppose to the torrent of Prussian troops. Whether deceiving or deceived, it is guilty, and the country will be called upon, at the proper time, to judge of the validity of its defense. But there are others who are guilty, and they are today our harshest accusers. These are the ones who have for many years sought the destruction of the Empire, even though it involved the country's ruin; these are that "implacable opposition" which hesitates at nothing in order to attain its end, and would march willingly over the corpse of France in order to seize on power; these are the men who have for years declaimed against war, demanded the abolition of armies, urged a disarmament, and who dream of nothing else but so to chain the hands of the Government as, at a given signal, to inflict on France a bloody humiliation, and then charge the crime to her Sovereign. They are happy today, these men; they rejoice, and they already think to retain their triumph at the cost of irremediable defeats and the dismemberment of their country. They rejoice at their work; with a feverish anxiety do they contemplate its progress and await its consummation.

Three years ago, foreseeing that war was inevitable, the Government sought to reorganize the army. The regular force under our control was to be in the neighborhood of eight hundred thousand men, and the Garde Mobile was to be organized all over our territory. What was left undone to defeat this plan, which would have given us today two million well-organized and well-disciplined soldiers? What a clamor was raised against the "warlike tendencies" of the Government! With what unpopularity did they succeed in investing the project which would have saved us the humiliation of our recent defeats, which would have spared millions of precious lives, and would have avoided disasters to be retrieved! Such was the task followed without truce or mercy by the extreme faction, to whom the gratification of their ambition appeared as the ultimate goal for the attainment of which should be sacrificed the vital energies of their own country. "Let all crumble"—honor, prosperity, greatness—provided that their day of triumph come! Let France perish, could they but reign for a single day over her corpse!

But these men have deceived themselves. The day when France shall deem it expedient to take back the power belonging to her will not be the day when she will confide it to them; she will well know how (in order to resolve the thread of her compromised destinies) to find strong hands, both liberal and pure, without giving herself up to those which have bled her to death in order to make a good bargain of her weakness. She will find noble minds and honest hearts which will serve her faithfully in the time of adversity without having coveted her when prosperous.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

ITALY.

Military Activity—Petulant Conduct of the Chambers—A Strange Scene—Infallibility—Superstition of the Romans—The French Evacuation—Slight Disturbance in Milan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

There is a hush of expectation like that of the interval between the lighting of the match and the explosion of the mine. The shock of a great battle, if it does not throw us all off our feet, will at least clear away some of the clouds which now hinder us from having any clear view of what is to succeed. Here there is such an active movement of soldiers of the classes called to join once more their regiments that the aspect of the capital is really that of warlike times. I do not think that the feeling in Italy is one of great anxiety, for the directors of affairs are wisely determined that the country shall not be dragged into war. The calm, however, is not universal.

POLITICAL EXCESSES.

We have witnessed, first and last, in the lower House of our Federal Legislature, some scenes not less ridiculous than discreditable. It is a young country, and given to excesses, it used to be said by indulgent critics; but the Constitution is safe, no matter how shameless the conduct of Representatives may be. Italy is young in freedom, and the Democracy in Parliament is sometimes forgetful of a sense of decency, as within little more than a week we have had one or two illustrations. The last was two days back, when the opposition in the lower House, to hinder a vote not in accordance with its wishes, broke out into open riot, with cat-calls, pounding upon the floor and seats, and finally getting up in a body and going out of the Chamber to pout in the lobby for a full half hour. The presiding officer, to put a check as far as possible upon such disorder, rings his bell and calls, with the full strength of his lungs, to the members to be mindful of their duty, and not commit an outrage upon the dignity of the State. No heed is paid to his appeals, and he puts on his hat and sits until the storm is passed, like a peaceful genius invoking order out of chaos. Order comes at last, and the work of the Chamber goes on.

THE LOAN.

The convention with the National Bank, so long under discussion, yesterday became a law, and the Government is to have from that institution the sum of 120,000,000 francs in paper money and in gold, which is to help make both ends meet. The Ministry has been again tormented with questions about alliances, brigandage, Rome, internal disorders, and universal republic schemes, and has been able to make such replies as to satisfy the majority and obtain a vote of confidence from the Chamber, an issue which, when distinctly raised, it frankly accepted, and even challenged.

THE PROCLAMATION OF INFALLIBILITY.

In speaking of the closing up of the infallibility question in the Roman Council, I omitted to mention one or two facts worthy to be taken notice of. None of the diplomatic agents were present to hear the proclamation of the dogma; an omission and sign of condemnation the more marked, because the Pope himself was presiding in the public congregation. Another incident is to be noticed, because of the effect which it had upon the Roman population. While the ceremony of proclamation was going on in St. Peter's, a thunder-storm, which had been gathering in the heated atmosphere, broke over the city. The rain poured as if the fountains of heaven were broken up, and the thunder-crashes gathered new force from the echoes under the great cupola of the church. From the Cardinals down to the most ignorant of the population, superstition is the prevailing sentiment of the Roman mind. Such a commotion of the elements, at such a moment, did not fail to make an impression. Some believed that the tempest was a sign of the wrath of heaven, while others insisted that it was the noise of Sinai on the announcement of the new law. Rome has the Pope, but it has not forgotten PASQUIN, and his dilapidated lips still crack jokes even at the expense of the Holy Father. To this must be added that there was no such boisterous fanfaronade of bell-ringing, cannon-firing and illuminations, as the highfalutin telegraph told you was to follow the proclamation of the dogma. There was a demonstration, but its languor was almost sickly, for the report was once more circulated that the French were to leave Rome.

THE FRENCH.

About this last we do not know what to think. The Ministerial organ here has distinctly stated that the evacuation is to take place as the result of diplomatic combinations. But no day is named, and the soldiers are still there, and we have seen so many tricks of French policy that we shall only believe when the event is accomplished. But in case an understanding is in a way to be arrived at, it is probable, as has been asserted, that the Italian Government would prefer to have the troops remain for a moment longer, to relieve it from embarrassment. Bands are ready to precipitate events, and throw thousands upon Rome; but one thing is clear, that the capital cannot be obtained in an irregular way. "The Italian Government," the Marquis VISCONTI VENOSTA said, "is decided not to profit by the present grave situation of affairs and the embarrassment of France, to settle the Roman question, nor will it resort to violence or the use of irregular means." The declaration was received with warm approval by the majority of the Chamber.

A FLURRY OF REVOLUTION.

There has been a spirit of turbulence alive at Milan this week, which for a day or two put that city in a serious state of alarm. The Monk PANTALEO, the friend of Gen. GARIBALDI, mounted the stump and harangued the people against France, the war, and in favor of the universal Republic. Before the excitement ended, several gun-shops were broken into and the arms distributed, and there were many discharges into the innocent air—hot as the blood of the half-brainless disturbers of the public peace. According to the latest report, order once more reigns in that city. ANGELICO.

Close of the Session of Parliament—How the War is Regarded in Italy—Departure of the French Troops from Rome—The Jesuits—Maritime Exposition at Naples.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

Yesterday Parliament brought its labors to a close, and the members who have tried to be faithful to public duty are now at liberty to give attention to other affairs. Not one-half of the whole number of Deputies have for some time been in their places. The session has been long and tiresome; many idle and some violent words have been used; but much good work has also been done. The Ministry has not been weakened by attacks, and now stands better both with the Parliament and the nation than it did at first. The good result is that the position of Italy is now more clearly defined than for a long time before.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND THE WAR.

The Government has ordered another division of about 50,000 men of those on unlimited leave of absence to join the army. This will make altogether an increase of 100,000 men, which will raise the effective force of the army to well nigh 300,000. There is considerable activity in the War Department, and the resolution has been taken to prepare the country for any emergency. The public mind is reconciling itself to the possible contingency of the nation being called upon to fight on the side of France. No one now believes in a short and spiteful campaign, like those of 1859 and 1866.

All eyes are turned toward the North, and ears are listening to catch the first rumor of the clash of arms. The Belgian scheme has caused the same amount of discussion here as elsewhere, but no one is greatly surprised, for the project is an old one, and has been in one form or another so long under discussion that it has become familiar to the public mind. Few have doubted, or now doubt, that the small States of the North will disappear if either France or Prussia, or both, are allowed to have their way. The affected innocence of these parties is that of the wolf when he makes an apology to the lion for seizing his prey. One is as guilty as the other, and the war of accusation and defense now going on in writing, misleads no one, but only serves to divert public attention while waiting for the real settlement with arms. The issues are vast, and, perhaps, involve a settlement of the balance of power in Europe. If all the petty States are erased from the catalogue of independent sovereignties, it will leave Europe—with the Austrian and Russian Empires out of the account—divided into four great nationalities, governed by as many powerful chiefs.

ABANDONMENT OF THE POPE.

At last the French are leaving the Pontifical territory. Whether they will go to the last man, and that one bearing with him the French flag, is what we do not yet know. France needs every one of her soldiers to carry on the tremendous war to which she has pledged all her forces. The Pope will once more be left to shift for himself, and if the Italian Government is true to its promises—which nobody can doubt, as demagogues do not now direct affairs—PIUS IX. will be safe from the attacks of filibustering bands. It is said that the sway of Christ's Vicar, as he calls himself, is a good deal disorganized on account of the uneasy state of feeling among officers and men of German and other northern origin, caused by the war of which their countries are the theatre. The Roman Court has all along protested against the possibility of such a step being taken by France, as the abandonment of its territory, and it now sets its back up with rage, mingled with a good deal of anxiety. But all in vain; for France will first take care of its own immediate and paramount interests. We shall watch with attention the progress of events, and wait to see what may transpire at Rome.

The organs of clerical opinion denounce the Imperial Government with great violence for this abandonment of the Holy Father to the tender mercies of his Italian fellow-countrymen. The Emperor is taunted with his assumed title of "oldest son of the Church," charged with perfidy, and menaced with the judgments of heaven. But if such punishments of individuals or society are ever successfully invoked, Rome itself, at this moment, may be taken as a proof of their effects. You already know the action of Austria, succeeding the publication of the infallibility dogma, a course which will be followed by other Catholic States.

THE JESUITS.

Yesterday the Jesuits and their friends celebrated the festa of St. Ignasio Loyola, the founder of their order. As we all know, this order has done more good and more evil to Catholic society than has any other of the religious organizations, or all of them combined. Founded at the time when the unity of the Church was torn asunder by the Reformation, the Society of Jesus, by extraordinary activity and heroic zeal, succeeded in doing much to restore the shattered fortunes of the Roman establishment. Just now, at Rome, we have witnessed its last unwise act in leading by the nose the Pope to the very brink of the abyss of ruin. The mischief which the Jesuits have done by mixing in political affairs has caused them to be banished from most Catholic countries, in which Sovereign and Parliament are determined to keep the ecclesiastical subordinate to the civil power. A distinguished historian, in speaking of the compactness of this organization, and its absolute devotion to its primary aim of getting control over the minds of men, says: "There is not in the annals of mankind an example of such a perfect despotism, exercised not over monks shut up in the cells of a convent, but over men dispersed among all the nations of the earth."

THE NAPLES EXPOSITION.

The Maritime Exposition at Naples, upon which such great calculations have been made, is likely to be put off until the Spring on account of the war. If this should be determined upon it will give those in the United States who wish to be exhibitors a longer term during which articles may be forwarded. The show will not be so limited in its range as the name adopted would indicate. The first object is to bring together inventions of every kind connected with naval interests, but the list of articles represents almost every department of industry. ANGELICO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Council of Ministers—Another Force to be Sent to Cuba—Astonishment at the Decision—The Duc de Grammont's Explanation—The Cortes—Amnesty—Ministerial Indecision—The War—Finances—American Purchasers of Wine and Corn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

Feeling certain that I shall have very little news to send you by next Wednesday's post, I write to you today to make you acquainted with the decision arrived at by the council of Ministers, which lasted from 4 o'clock until 7¾. After a very lengthened discussion, it was decided that each Minister should remain at his post. M. RIVERO, after having heard the earnest entreaty of M. SERRANO, addressed to all the Ministers to the effect that they would remain united at so critical a time for Spain, and when the different parties were striving for the mastery, declared that he would remain at the head of the Ministry of the Interior. And his colleagues followed his example.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

It was also decided, in accordance with the request of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS, expressed in a telegraphic dispatch, to send a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men to the Island of Cuba, and this was done, no doubt, to substantiate the repeated declarations of the Minister of the Colonies, who announced to the Cortes that the insurgents of Cuba had been subdued, and that there only remained a few who wandered about the island for the sake of plunder. This decision has greatly startled the political circles here, who had taken as serious the declarations of M. MORET, the Minister of the Colonies. They now find that it was only a deception, and that insurrection in Cuba is still powerful.

GOVERNMENT'S AMENDE HONORABLE.

The Ministers, presided over by the Regent, have examined at length the dispatch sent by M. OLOZAGA, giving an account of his interview with M. DE GRAMMONT. When he pointed out to him how painfully hurt the Spanish diplomacy had been on reading the circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the views he therein expresses of what he calls the equivocal conduct of the Spanish Government and the Cortes, M. OLOZAGA having given a positive assurance that the Duke DE GRAMMONT had no intention of wounding the feelings of the Government or the Spanish nation, the Ministers considered this explanation sufficient, and thereupon the sitting broke up. I can assure you that the semi-official journals have received an order not to make comments on this question, and the order will be carried out.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF THE CORTES.

They also discussed at the council the question of convoking the Cortes for a short session of ten days. In spite of the forcible demand of all parties hostile to the Government it was decided that the Deputies should remain in their homes, and be only convoked in the event of the struggle that is taking place on the banks of the Rhine compelling Spain to break through the strict neutrality she desires to observe. The permanent commission of the Cortes will this evening receive the explanations of the Government on this head. It is very probable its decision will be in accordance with the wishes of the Ministers, and that the Deputies will remain in vacation until the 1st of November next.

AMNESTY.

The Council also examined the question of the general amnesty, about which the semi-official journals made so much talk, and which Gen. PRIM promised to the deputation of Republicans who waited upon him to solicit it. Considering that the Carlists and Republicans are vieing with each other in organizing themselves for an attack upon the Cortes and Government, should they attempt to place on the throne a Prussian, French or Mogul candidate; that conspiracies are being formed in several provinces against the Ministerial existence of PRIM and his colleagues; in the face of all this the nine sages of Spain have indefinitely postponed a measure that would open the ports of Spain to all the enemies of the present Ministry. One of the political men of Spain, who took the most active part in the revolution of September, never failed to write in the journals and state in the Cortes that an amnesty proves the moral force of him who grants it, and, at the same time, gives evidence of the greatness of soul necessary for him who wields the destinies of a great nation. That man is the Minister of the Interior; it is he who now opposes with all his might the amnesty. Formerly M. RIVERO was a Republican, but he is now a monarchist, and, moreover, has entirely forgotten the liberal programme he supported for eighteen consecutive years.

CRITICISM OF THE MINISTRY.

You will readily understand that the Ministers have had, in consequence of this easy-going and negative policy, to endure some rough attacks. The financial position of the country is also being severely criticised, and the Ministry, over which Gen. PRIM presides, will not come out of these debates scathless. In order to prolong a political existence it is necessary to talk as long as possible, and put off, skillfully, important questions, so as not to be exposed to a moral defeat in the Cortes. This is the only thought of our Ministers. Instead of deciding, they postpone; and this habit of putting off to the next day the solution of important questions causes Spanish politics to be kept in one beaten track, and in arrear of events that are passing outside of Spain.

SPAIN AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

For some days past the Republicans have advised the Government not to wait until victory has given to one or other of the combatants on the banks of the Rhine, the right of interfering with the affairs of Spain, and placing upon the throne a candidate of their own choosing, and they also adjure PRIM not to wait until events shall have caused violence to be done to Spain. The General turns a deaf ear to it. Right or wrong, he is wishing for the success of Prussia, as in that case he would be able freely and without any fear of opposition on the part of France, to get Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, elected King of Spain. This is a bad calculation and it explains the inactivity of the General. But he may be greatly deceived by it, for Spain is resolutely opposed to the election of the grandson of King MURAT, whose name recalls very painful recollections.

FINANCES.

The Treasury have not yet paid the bills drawn by it on the Receivers General of the Provinces, which have been protested and which are in the hands of certain bankers. The Spanish funds exhibit a downward tendency. I must inform you that the Treasury have disposed of a great part of the estates, (called crown estates,) and that the purchasers have for the most part paid for them in Treasury bonds, which had been bought at fifty-one per cent. That is to say, that a national property worth 100,000 francs has been sold for 51,000 francs, and as payment was only required to be made in nine years' time, the Treasury have made a reduction of twenty-two per cent. on the 51,000 francs as a compensation for the interest on the sums paid in advance, and of course the purchaser gets the benefit. In short, a property valued in Spain at £4,000 is sold by the Treasury at £1,503 exactly; for the bonds are taken at their full value in payment of property belonging to the nation. At the Stock Exchange of Madrid, which is regulated by the London and Paris quotations, very little business is transacted, for the great bankers and rich speculators are in the Pyrenees or at Biarritz, where they will remain until the end of August or the middle of September.

AMERICAN PURCHASERS.

American merchants have been making large purchases of corn and wine in Spain. It is a good speculation at the present time, for the scarcity of money in Andalusia, Castile and Catalonia has considerably lowered the price of wines. Foreigners can again export salt from Spain.

The Convocation of the Cortes—A Note From the American Government on Cuban Affairs—The Brigands Again at Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

After having appeased the public mind, and averted the Ministerial crisis, which was being prepared, the Regent returned to La Granja where he will receive the Chinese Ambassadors, who have just arrived here. Before leaving, the Regent made an announcement that he would return every week to Madrid to preside at a Council of Ministers. The Permanent Commission of the Cortes has appointed a sub-commission, charged with the task of reporting on the petition for the convocation of the Deputies, which was presented to M. ZORILLA, as President of that body. In accordance with the wishes of Gen. PRIM and the Ministers, the Sub-Commission has decided that there are not sufficient motives for a special convocation of the Deputies.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE CUBANS.

Our Ambassador, Gen. SICKLES, has presented to the Spanish Government a diplomatic note which he has received from Washington, and in which our Government complains of the non-fulfillment by the authorities of Cuba of the treaties existing between Spain and the United States. The note above mentioned begins by protesting against the arbitrary conduct of the authorities of Cuba, who forcibly seize the persons and properties of certain North Americans, and in a manner not at all in conformity with the rights of individuals and international treaties. It also protests against the inhumanity of the Spanish proceedings, and adds that the United States Government can only view with regret the interference of the Spanish authorities with the rights of individuals by preventing the American proprietors from selling or transferring to whom they please the estates they possess, and the Washington Cabinet complains that the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 is completely ignored, since the Spanish Government has seized the property of Americans whenever it has thought fit. Our Government also protests energetically against the illegal arrest of certain American subjects.

CLAIMS OF AMERICANS.

The claims of Americans have hitherto been received by the Spanish Plenipotentiary Minister at Washington, but the Government at Madrid, finding that the above-mentioned Minister was more liberal than it wished him to be, in the matter of the indemnities granted to Americans, has thought it advisable not to allow Señor ROBERTS to settle them in future, but to investigate all such claims itself, so as to be able to subject them to all the annoyances and delays of Spanish red-tapeism. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised Gen. SICKLES that he will examine carefully the merits of these claims and give them ample and speedy satisfaction. It is allowable for those who are acquainted with the good faith which guides the acts of the Spanish Government to believe that the American citizens who have been deprived of their property and liberty by the authorities of Cuba will receive no indemnity, unless our Government shows itself determined to break through the system of delays which the Spanish Government never fails to bring to bear against claims of a similar nature. I will take great care to keep you well informed on this matter, in which a great many families of the United States are deeply implicated, and let you know the decision of the Spanish Cabinet in reference thereto.

THE SPANISH POLICY.

Spanish policy is falling again into a state of apathy. Every one is much occupied with the great struggle that is taking place on the banks of the Rhine, and calculates at his ease what the probable consequences of the success of this or that Power would be to Spain. The Spanish Ministers have not listened to the advice of those who wished them to be beforehand with the probable events of the war between France and Prussia, by deciding at once upon a form of government, either by proclaiming the Republic or elevating ESPARTERO to the throne. You will see later that they will regret not having done so.

FEELING OF REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans do not expect anything good from Gen. PRIM, who has so manœuvred that he may be able to turn to either of the parties that shall prove victorious on the banks of the Rhine. They do not conceal the fact that the probable result of peace being made between the two Powers now contending would be to expose Spain to have a royal candidate placed upon the throne by the conquering nation, and as he would in all probability be a foreigner all parties are waiting for this moment in order to oppose him by every possible means, and to the last extremity. The latest news I have heard is that there have been disturbances in several provinces with regard to the collection of the taxes. The Police wished to interfere, but the peasants resisted them with stones and fire-arms. The Police in turn fired upon the people, and there were several killed and wounded. The Carlists being in the majority in the little town of Cerbera, in the Province of Valentia, recently picked a quarrel with the Liberals. From insulting language they came to blows, firing upon each other with revolvers. The result was that three were killed and several wounded.

THE BRIGANDS.

The Government has given orders for a raid to be made in the woods of the Province of La Mancha, in order to get hold of the bandits who are striking terror into the country around. Among the persons seized and carried off by the bandits, there is said to have been the son of Gen. REYNA, whom they murdered, although his family had given £2,000 as his ransom.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Views of Father Hyacinthe—Full Text of His Letter on the Subject.

The following is Father HYACINTHE's letter on the Infallibility Dogma, which was first published in the *Journal des Debats* of the 2d inst.:

"A very serious question is now presented to all Catholics. Ought they to adhere to the definition of the Infallibility of the Pope, or are they free to withhold their submission to it? Without doubt authority is the very character of our Church and the principle which governs our faith, but for that very reason it is important that we should distinguish between an apparent and a real authority, between a blind and a reasoning and reflecting submission—*Rationabile obsequium vestrum.* The question may, therefore, be thus defined: Is the authority of the Council of the Vatican lawful? or, in other words, does the present Council possess the essential characteristics of an Ecumenical Council? The first of these characters is liberty. Now, notwithstanding the secrecy in which it has been sought to envelop the internal working of the Council, as though it were of the nature of those of which the Gospel speaks, which possess an affinity with darkness, and which avoid the light from fear of being judged *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, light has already been cast upon it, and will be still more vividly apparent concerning it. The repeated protests of so many illustrious prelates representing the most important and most enlightened portions of Catholicity are known, as is also their recent letter, at once firm and respectful, in which, while maintaining their negative votes, they have explained their reasons for retiring from the dishonorable battle-field. The world cannot be unaware of the absence of dignity, I may even say of serious consideration, with which the high interests of the faith have been treated by a majority which would not have been tolerated in the ancient councils, both on account of its factitious and illusory composition and its audacious oppression. Another condition, not less important than the œcumenity of a Council, is that it should be recognized as such by the Church. The Council, in fact, had no mission to impose new beliefs upon the faithful, but to maintain, and if needful to define, the ancient creeds. The Bishops are, above all others, witnesses of the traditional and historic faith of their respective Churches and of the Universal Church, and their sentence as judges, limited in advance by the very nature of this testimony, can only be pronounced upon truths which have been accepted from the beginning, everywhere and always, as revealed—*quod semper quod ubique quod ab omnibus.* If, then, they should happen to overstep their powers, the Church would not recognize its faith in the arbitrary work which they had accomplished, and the Council would remain without authority. Such cases are not unexampled, and to cite only one history has recorded the names of SELENCIAS and RIMINI, and the almost universal defection under which, to use the words of ST. JEROME, the world groaned and was astonished to find itself Arian. The danger is no less at the present time, and if one of the most important members of the Council (Monsignor KENRICK) is to be believed, the Church has never known so great a peril. At such times it behooves even the humblest of Christians to uplift his voice in defense of his faith and the faith of all. For myself I feel myself inwardly compelled to fulfill the duty, and as the prophet said, *tu autem animam tuam liberavisti.* I protest, therefore, against the pretended dogma of the Pope's infallibility, as it is contained in the decree of the Council of Rome. It is because I am a Catholic, and wish to remain such, that I refuse to admit as binding upon the faith of the faithful a doctrine unknown to all ecclesiastical antiquity, which is disputed even now by numerous and eminent theologians, and which implies not a regular development, but a radical change in the constitution of the Church, and in the immutable rule of its faith. It is because I am a Christian, and wish to remain such, that I protest with all my soul against these almost Divine attributes to a man who is presented to our faith—I was about to say to our worship, as uniting in his person both the domination which is opposed to the spirit of that Gospel of which he is the minister, and to the infallibility which is repugnant to the clay from which, like ourselves, he is formed. One of the most illustrious predecessors of PIUS IX., ST. GREGORY the Great, rejected as a sign of anti-Christ the title of Universal Bishop which was offered to him. What would he have said to the title of Infallible Pontiff? On the 27th of September of last year I wrote the following line concerning the Council then about to assemble: "If apprehensions, which I do not wish to share, should be realized—if the august assembly should have no more liberty in its deliberations than it has had in its preparations—if, in one word, it should be deprived of the essential characteristics of an Ecumenical Council, I would call upon God and upon men to summon one really summoned by the Holy Ghost, not in a party spirit—one representing really the Universal Church, and not the silence of some and the oppression of others." I again utter that cry. I ask for a truly free and Ecumenical Council. And above all, now as always, I appeal to God. Man has been powerless to procure the triumph of truth and justice. May God arise and take His cause in hand and decide it. The Council, which should have been a work of light and peace, has deepened the darkness and unchained discord among the religious word. War replies to it as a terrible echo in the social world. War is one of God's scourges, but in inflicting a chastisement may it also prepare a remedy. In sweeping away the ancient edifice may it not prepare the ground upon which the Divine spouse of the Church shall construct the new Jerusalem? FRERE HYACINTHE.

Paris, July 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Ritualism—He Regards it as an Evil.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Portsmouth branch of the Church Association, in answer to a memorial forwarded to him, signed by upward of 2,000 lay and clerical members of the United Church of England and Ireland. The memorialists complain of the adoption, by a party within the Church, of doctrines and practices alien to the purity of the reformed faith, and express their "indignant sorrow and surprise at the supineness and apathy that have prevailed for so long a period on the part of their ecclesiastical rulers." The Primate writes under date of Aug. 3:

"I am not surprised that many members of the Church of England should feel indignant at practices and doctrines which have in some places sprung up during the last twenty years, having a manifest tendency to assimilate the worship and teaching of our pure, Scriptural and Reformed Church to the system of the Church of Rome. But I cannot in any way agree with you in the belief that this evil is owing to supineness and apathy on the part of the Bishops. You must be well aware that the beneficed clergy of the Church of England are not, like the priests of some portions of the Church of Rome, dependent for their position on the arbitrary will of their Bishops, nor, like some Dissenting ministers, liable to be removed by a vote of their congregations, or of the heads of their community. I, for my part, whatever disadvantages may follow from this freedom of the clergy, rejoice that it is secured to them, and that no clergyman of the Church of England can be removed until he has had a fair and open trial before a competent tribunal, in which his violation of the law of the Church has been legally proved. I agree with what I presume is your wish, that the points at issue might, as the Ritual Commission has suggested, be decided in some less expensive and more expeditious manner, and I have always expressed my readiness to assist in improving our legislation in this direction. But I cannot attribute blame to those who, while the Legislature has shown no disposition to intrust the Bishops with great authority, have thought it their duty, however much their patience has been tried, alway to act according to law, and not to seek some arbitrary mode of crushing those whose opinions they disapprove, when such power is not conferred upon them either by the Church or the law of the land. In the midst of the anxieties of a disquieted age and the rancor of parties, I look, in common with my brethren of the Episcopate, to the Great Head of the Church to aid us, in His own good time, in our faithful endeavors to maintain His honor; and I feel sure that by His blessing the truly Scriptural character of our Reformed Church, as set forth in our formularies, will at last be vindicated, and our Church, retaining its hold on the affections of this great people, will preserve its acknowledged position as the exponent of an enlightened Christianity, laboring to promote education, boldly rebuking vice, and standing forth as the bulwark at once against superstition and infidelity."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Buffalo newspapers are united against cruelty to animals. Where is Mr. BERGH?

The largest steam-boat ever launched on a Western river is now being built at Jeffersonville, Ky. Her extreme length is 330 feet.

An oil-well has been discovered within a short distance of Quincy, Mo., which is expected to produce largely.

A building association at Indianapolis, Ind., has a cash capital of $100,000 to commence with.

The Liquor law is being rigidly enforced in Iowa. The Sheriff of Tipton seized all the bitters at a drug-store, in that city, on Saturday.

A man named HARRISON was fined $27 10, on Monday last, for selling liquor to a minor at Indianapolis, Ind.

The force of workmen at the Kittery (Me.) Navy-yard has been increased from 350 to 1,500 within a week.

WILBUR MERRILL, of Charlestown, N. H., recovered his hearing during the recent thunder-storm. He had been deaf from childhood.

The wife of a farmer residing near Troy, N. Y., was surprised, a few days since, while breaking an egg, to find that it contained another egg of a much smaller size.

Mr. S. W. SHOREY, of Illinois, has invented an adjustable last, which, by the turn of a screw, can be made to suit the most misshapen foot without the usual leather patches.

An exchange says that there were 30,000 glasses of lager-beer, 20,000 bottles of soda, and 5,000 cigars consumed by those who attended the recent temperance convention at New-Haven.

Willimantic has the reputation of being the most musical city in Connecticut, although the residents can only perform on the French horn.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid at West Haven, Conn., a few day since, with the usual interesting ceremony.

A very sad accident occurred at Tottenville, N. Y., a few days ago. Two brothers named ORRICK, and a Miss ROBBINS, while out boating together were upset, and went to the bottom of the river locked in each other's arms.

Private FORD, of the United States Army, who was struck with the bullet that killed private KELLY recently at New-Orleans, is not expected to recover. BOWEN, the murderer, will be tried by Court-martial.

A jealous colored man, at Chicago, recently attempted to murder a colored girl named HATTIE CLAY. She had been flirting with a rival, and he attempted to stop it by firing at her through the window.

The man JOHN MADDEN, accused of causing the death by drowning of a boy named RYAN, at Cohoes, N. Y., after acquittal by the Coroner's jury, was rearrested by order of the District Attorney.

The strike of the Fall River mule spinners still continues without any hope of an early settlement with the employers. The men are determined not to return to work until a satisfactory compromise has been effected.

A man named MOORE was locked up at Richmond, Va., on Monday for shooting colored men in the outskirts of the city as an amusement. He said he had been tickling them with shot.

Gov. HOFFMAN is to be present at the State Fair and test trial of agricultural implements, to take place at Utica, in September. He will stop at the Butterfield House during the Fair.

A man, named JAMES JASON, recently returned from the State Prison of Indiana, after serving a sentence of twenty-three years, to find his old home occupied by his son, grandson and great grandsons. He was fifty-two years of age when he was sent to prison.

Wrecking in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., is going on very successfully under the auspices of the New-York Monitor Wrecking Company. Some portions of the monitors *Patapsco*, *Weehawken* and *Keokuk* have already been brought on shore.

The residents of St. Joseph are much interested in the progress of work on the new line of railroad from Chicago to that city, and on to Santa Fé. By this enterprise they gain a railroad connection West, via the Kansas Pacific, of 700 miles, and South, via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, of 200 miles.

At Alleghany, a few days ago, an old Prussian named BAUTE, who is in his ninety-seventh year, was turned out of his home by an ungrateful son, who had refused to shelter him any longer. He had been without food for two days when he was led before the Mayor, and sent to the Poor-house.

A farm laborer at Millwood, Mo., eloped with the wife of a fellow-workman a few days ago, leaving a babe of eighteen months old to the care of an acquaintance. The husband, upon hearing of the elopment, said he would have a pipe and think over it. He took the matter so coolly that it is probable his deliberations will "end in smoke."

A physician, named O. J. EVANS, blew out his brains at Maple Plain, Minn., a few days since while suffering from the conceit that he was surrounded by secret enemies who desired to effect his ruin. He was dressed neatly when the act was committed, and left a written request that he might be buried in the same clothes.

A young girl, named CATHERINE HUMMEL, is at present on trial for the murder of a year-old baby at Reading, Penn. She was left in charge of the child by its parents, who returned from a neighboring field to find the baby frightfully mutilated lying upon the barn floor. The murderess is only fourteen years of age, and it is said that she sits in Court without appearing to manifest the slightest interest in the proceedings.

A society known as the Brevet Widowers' Association, of Louisville, Ky., was recently broken up owing to the lack of a proper *esprit du corps* among the members. The society was organized so that the doctors' fees might not fall heavy on any one widower, and as there had been no mortality, it was not deemed advisable to continue any longer in a state of organization.

The Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* desires to sell stock, for the reason that the Republican Party is "more united" in the support of Judge LOWE for Congress. "We have heretofore," says the editor, "made this offer to a number of parties. We now make it publicly to all." It seems that the citizens of Fort Scott would rather "take stock" of the editor than in his journal, and he desires to convince them of their error.

The work of building the new International Bridge across the Niagara River is being pushed forward by the contractors as rapidly as the circumstances will permit. Three of the caissons have been sunk, and two abutments completed. Each caisson is filled with five feet of concrete, capped with blocks of stone, a ton weight. The mason work will rise above the water level to a height of twenty feet.

The poisoner of LOUIS HARTMAN, at Erie, Penn., has been arrested. He proves to be KARL GOTLEIB KRAENGER, a young man who had been dishonorably intimate with the daughter of the deceased, and had endeavored to involve her in the crime. The poison was administered in a drink of beer, and took effect almost immediately. A letter was found on the prisoner having a remote reference to the poisoning.

A young man (Albanian) named MERVILLE, was confronted by the mother of his intended bride, a few days ago, while in the act of assisting the latter to pack up her clothing preparatory to an elopement. The old lady had been informed of the proposed flight by a hackman, who had been employed to aid the young couple. When she saw how matters stood, she compromised, by giving a promise that the marriage should take place in two years.

A young man, named POWERS, recently attempted to murder a girl named ANNIE RAYBOURNE, at Louisville, Ky., to revenge his brother's murder. About six months ago, the brother was murdered by a man named MORTON, from motives of jealousy, both men having been favored with the friendship of the same young girl. It is said that the girl RAYBOURNE held POWERS while he was being murdered by MORTON, and it was owing to that circumstance that the attempt was made to kill her.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Free Trade.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your editorial of today on "Free Trade Run Mad" with surprise. You surely misjudge the "*vox populi.*" There are thousands of Republicans who have become tired of Congressional interference with trade (with the "interchange of commodities") under the guise of "protecting" it. Blundering Congressmen know little about the wants of the various trades. There is a growing and overwhelming belief that more independence should be allowed to those who trade to trade as they believe their best interests require. They are the best judges. I am a Republican, and a daily reader of the TIMES and *Tribune*. I have no interest in importing or manufacturing. There are certain "eternal laws" which our high tariffs have rudely violated. The Republican Party has been wrong, and must come down. I write simply because, from constant contact with "the people," I know your editorial of today misapprehends the public pulse in a matter of the utmost importance. Thousands of Republicans will vote for no more Congressmen who are in favor of sky-high tariffs. The Republican platform in Connecticut last year hit the happy medium.

Yours, truly,
W. H. WILSON.

[We have no objection to the "happy medium"—it is the extreme measure of sacrificing the Republican Party to please ultra Free Traders against which we protest.]

The Steam-boat Inspection Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in your paper of Friday last, a communication from "An Engineer," in regard to the subject of making steamers on our Western waters as safe as those used on our Eastern waters, who has, so far as he goes, stated the case in a far better shape than I have ever seen it presented in a daily newspaper. Your correspondent does not fully present the case in all its bearings, which, with your permission, I think I can set forth in better and more perfect shape. In this connection it is only proper to make and show comparisons between steamers navigating Eastern rivers and those used in the West. For steamers used on the Eastern rivers, selecting the best type of them, such as the *Mary Powell*, the *Daniel Drew*, the *Chauncey Vibbard*, the *Bristol*, and *Providence*, there can be no question that they are the swiftest, most economical in fuel, and the safest boats used in this country. These steamers use engines of large size, in proportion to the hull to be moved through the water, and are run at a low pressure of steam comparatively, using from thirty to thirty-five pounds only, having condensers, either of the "jet" or "surface" pattern, (the latter being deemed the best by all practical engineers.) They also use a paddle-wheel of certain given proportions, which gives a maximum of speed for a minimum expenditure of fuel. When these steamers are running in the waters they are generally employed in, and which is nearly or practically fresh and pure, the use of the condensers named proves of great benefit, particularly so the "surface condenser," which effects all the objects of the "jet condenser," with equal efficiency, in making a vacuum, and a greater saving by the water being kept practically pure in the boilers, and also, by the lessened amount of power required to operate them.

They further secure a great benefit by the means used to make them the best type of "compound engine" that can be devised, which is now getting to be the favorite style of engine on the Western waters, the whole operation of the "compound engine" being comprised in one cylinder, instead of two, which is effected by cutting off the steam, in the single cylinder, at a point less than one-half the stroke of the engine, and allowing the balance of the stroke to be made by the expansion of the steam within the cylinder, during which period of time there is no steam from the boiler used in the cylinder. As compared with this type of engine, those used on the Western waters differ in several important (and in some respects vital) points. They use comparatively small cylinders, and attempt to make up this deficiency by the use of a pressure of steam four or five times greater than that mentioned as used in the East. They also use paddle-wheels of a much larger percentage of diameter, and length and depth of buckets. They use in their boilers the impure (though fresh) waters of their rivers, which is found in practice to be one of the great causes of explosions that are noted in that region, when added to the excessive pressure of steam used by them, and which also involves the use of a greater amount of fuel to produce a given amount of power, than is required for an Eastern steamer.

This type of engine, however, if made properly, with increased diameter of cylinder, and diminished diameter of paddle-wheel, (but with the same face and dip of bucket,) so as to get higher speed on the pistons of the cylinders, and using a less pressure of steam, cutting off the same at the shortest possible point to get the greatest benefit of the expansion, and the application of a "surface condenser," to not only make a vacuum in the cylinder, but also to restore the water used back to the boilers practically pure, would produce the greatest effect in the matters of economy of fuel, durability of boilers and engines, and the safety of life and property.

It may be argued that the cost of these alterations and attachments would increase the cost of the steamer. Granting this to be the fact, the saving in fuel, the safety of the vessel, and the extended durability of the same, would very soon pay the cost of the extra expense, and the aggregate weight would be even less, than before, all things considered. The life of a steamer on the Western waters is calculated at five years, as they are at present constructed. The life of a steamer running on our Eastern waters is not much less than twenty years, and there are many running, today, which have performed good service for a far longer period than that even. Taking the whole matter into consideration, I think there can be no doubt that a properly-constructed steamer, on the Western waters, can be made as safe, as economical in fuel, and as durable as any built for use in the East.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER.

Emigration to Virginia—Letter to Gov. Walker.

The Richmond *State Journal* of the 15th inst. says:

GOV. WALKER recently received from Wales, from the agent of a number of Welshmen, a letter making inquiries as to the quality of land in Virginia, its price, and the prospects for success of a colony of his countrymen, should they immigrate hither, as they proposed to do. To the State agent of the Board of Immigration, Gen. WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, will doubtless be assigned the duty of answering properly the inquiries made in the letter. Gen. TOCHMAN, European agent of the Virginia State Board of Immigration, has succeeded in inducing a considerable emigration both from the Continent and England. His German colony, settled on the South-side Railroad, is getting along very finely. Neither the General nor his associates on the Board, though acting by legislative authority, have had much encouragement in the way of funds to work with, though they have been all the time hard at work. The last report of the Board, a most interesting document, deserving an extensive circulation, was handed into the House of Delegates a few months since and was laid on the table, and not even printed. The Board has been working for nearly four years without means. If Virginia ever expects to be anything she must have double her present population to develop her immense resources.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. J. L. ORR, of South Carolina; Senator Nye, of Nevada; Pay-master F. H. Hinman, of the United States Navy; Hon. J. B. Copeland, of Alabama; and Hon. C. C. Huntley, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. Shorter, of Alabama; Gen. Este, of Washington; Hon. John Rice, of Philadelphia, and Cols. Sayre and Leatherman, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. H. B. Hazen, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Adrian J. Root, of the United States Army, is at the St. James' Hotel. Hon. F. W. Latham, of Texas, and W. H. King, of Louisville, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. B. H. Cook, of Nashville, and Rev. J. B. Spotswood, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BASE-BALL.

A Noteworthy Game in Brooklyn—The Forest City Nine Defeat the Eckfords—Score, Thirteen to Nothing.

When the Red Stocking nine defeated the Unions of Morrisania last time, by a score of 14 to 0, the feat was regarded as one not likely to occur again in a match between first-class clubs, but the introduction of non-elastic balls in first-class contests has had such an effect in improving the displays in the field, that a nine's retirement for blank scores in a match is getting to be no longer a novelty. Since the Red Stocking feat, the Mutuals have defeated the Chicago Club 9 to 0, and last week the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the junior champion nine of our State by a score of 39 to 0, and to add to the list we now have to record, the defeat of the strong nine of the Brooklyn Eckfords by the Forest City nine, by a score of 13 to 0. This result was arrived at, too, by masterly play in the field, combined with the very effective and exceedingly swift pitching of J. WHITE, of the Forest City nine, who thereby has shown himself to be as strong almost in the pitching department as he is behind the bat. It is worthy of remark that the Eckfords have done no better fielding in any game they have played this season than they did on this, their only weakness being their inability to punish WHITE's swift pitching. This is shown in the fact that though the Forest City nine made 15 firstbase hits and 21 total bases, they were only allowed to score 13 runs, and to earn but seven in the entire game. In their first innings, five of the Eckfords went to the bat, and afterwards four men went twice in single innings, and yet so effective was the fielding of the Blue Stockings that the Brooklyn players found it impossible to score a single run.

E. WHITE caught and J. WHITE pitched, and the character of the play of these men in these positions may be judged by the fact that the former put out six players on catches, besides assisting twice; and from the chances afforded by the latter's pitching, no less than seventeen players were put out at first base, SUTTON assisting six times and KIMBALL four times. The game only occupied two hours, the umpire strictly enforcing the rules, and the display was greatly admired by the crowd of spectators. Today the Forest City nine play the Unions at Tremont, and there is quite a desire to see how the Unions will manage to escape a similar fate. We append the score:

FOREST CITY.	1B.	PO.	TB.	ECKFORD.	1B.	PO.	TB.
White, p.	3	0	2	A. Allison, 1st b.	0	6	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	Malone, r. f.	1	1	0
Pratt, r. f.	1	0	0	Duffy, 3d b.	1	7	3
Sutton, 3d b.	4	1	6	W. Allison, 2d b.	0	3	1
Carlton, 1st b.	3	17	0	McDermott, p.	0	1	2
Allison, c. f.	1	1	0	Josh Snyder, c. f.	0	0	0
Kimball, 2d b.	0	1	3	Jas. Snyder, c.	0	5	0
Heubell, l. f.	2	1	0	Beach, s. s.	0	1	2
E. White, c.	1	6	2	Conigian, l. f.	0	3	1
Total	15	27	15	Total	2	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	13
Eckford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Today two games will be played on the Capitoline Grounds, viz.: between the Atlantics and Alphas, and Harmonics and Champions.

Flyaway vs. Union Star.

Yesterday, at Hunter's Point, the Flyaways played the closest and most interesting junior game of the season with the Union Star Club. The precision of play was great, and seniors would do well to imitate them. The umpiring of Mr. SHANDLEY was praiseworthy. The excitement waxed warm throughout, especially in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh innings. The Union Stars played beautifully, and would have succeeded with any other club but the Flyaways.

FLYAWAY.	O.	R.	UNION STAR.	O.	R.
Mulvany 1st b.	5	2	Lanigan, c.	2	3
Gilligan, c.	4	2	Baterson, 2d b.	4	2
Barringer, p.	1	4	Steen, c. f.	4	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	2	McGee, l. f.	4	2
McGowan, 3d b.	4	2	Stevenson, s. s.	4	1
Casey, 2d b.	4	2	Bowles, p.	4	1
Young, l. f.	4	1	Munn, 1st b.	3	1
Heferan, c. f.	4	0	McKenney, 2d b.	5	0
Burns, r. f.	4	1	Frisel, r. f.	3	2
Total	33	16	Total	33	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
Flyaway	5	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	16
Union Star	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	14

Umpire—Mr. SHANDLEY, of the Friendship Club.

The Mutuals Beat the Athletics at Philadelphia—The Haymakers and Dunderbergs at Troy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—About 2,000 persons witnessed the game of base-ball this afternoon between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Athletics, of this city. The Athletics were first to the bat, but failed to score till the fifth inning, when they scored two by a muff and bad throw. At the end of the fifth inning the score stood 17 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals. In the following innings the Athletics scored 6 to the Mutuals 4. The playing of the Athletics was very poor. They were out-fielded and out-batted by their opponents. The following is the score:

Athletics	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	8
Mutuals	0	2	0	6	9	1	2	0	1	21

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At a game of base-ball here today, the Haymakers defeated the Dunderbergs, of Peekskill. The score was 81 to 1.

Scottish Games—Brooklyn Caledonian Club.

The fourth of the games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club took place yesterday, in Myrtle-avenue Park. The Scottish residents of the city were out in large force; not less than 2,000 spectators were on the ground. About 10½ A. M., the Club, headed by half a dozen pipers, all clad in the national costume, appeared, and after marching round for some time, took up their position within the inclosure. At 11 o'clock the games commenced, the following gentlemen having been appointed judges: J. DONALDSON, of Boston; THOMAS SINCLAIR, of Newark; JOHN MCGINNESS, ALEXANDER ROBINSON and ROBERT ANDERSON, of Hoboken.

The lucky competeitors were heartily cheered and the less fortunate as heartily laughed at. The result was as follows:

1—Putting the heavy stone, 24 pounds—D. Dinnie, 34 feet 7 inches; William Laird, first prize, 26 feet 1 inch; John Reed, second prize, 25 feet 7¼ inches.

2—Putting the light stone—Dinnie, 43 feet 7 inches; Wm. Laird, first prize, 32 feet 5 inches; C. Kennedy, second prize, 32 feet 5 inches, a "tie" won by former.

3—Standing jump—A. McAllister, first prize, 8 feet 9⅛ inches; Robert Forfar, second prize, 8 feet 3⅛ inches.

4—Throwing heavy hammer, 18 pounds—D. Dinnie, 94 feet; C. Kennedy, first prize, 64 feet 5 inches; A. Rotertson, second prize, 64 feet 5 inches, a tie, won by former.

5—Throwing the light hammer—D. Dinnie, 120 feet 1 inch; C. Kennedy, first prize, 85 feet 8 inches; J. Kennedy, second prize, 78 feet 8 inches.

6—Running jump—D. Keiller, first prize, 14 feet 8 inches; A. Mitchell, second prize, 13 feet 7 inches.

7—Broadsword dance—J. Kennedy, first prize; J. Forfar, second prize.

8—Short race, 140 yards—D. Robinson, first prize; D. Keiller, second prize.

9—Running high leap—D. Keiller, first prize, 4 feet 7 inches; R. Forfar, second prize, 4 feet 6 inches.

The management of the entire affair was of the most admirable character. Not a disturbance of any kind occurred, and every person went home at night feeling satisfied with the day's entertainment.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870, the following buildings have been reported unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings:

No. 23 Worth-street, J. MOORE, owner—unsafe chimneys.

No. 48 Park-street, E. CUNNINGHAM, owner—unsafe gable.

No. 17 Second-avenue, P. BRUNER, owner—unsafe plastering.

No. 125 Elizabeth-street, HATZEL & MURPHY, owners—unsafe piers and foundation-wall.

No. 164 Grand-street, Corporation of the City of New-York, owners—unsafe piers.

No. 185 East Broadway, FELIX BROWN, agent—unsafe chimneys.

No. 83 Henry-street, H. COVERT, agent—unsafe chimneys.

No. 134 East Broadway, M. GILFILLAN, owner—unsafe chimneys.

No. 79 Grand-street, J. B. KRACHA, owner—unsafe front wall.

No. 589 First-avenue, G. W. FANNING, agent—unsafe front lintel course.

No. 587 First-avenue, D. DALEY, owner—unsafe south gable.

No. 90 Morton-street, C. O. WEST, owner—unsafe chimneys.

Nos. 58? and 583 First-avenue, L. FREY, agent—unsafe gable and floors.

The New-Jersey Matricide.

JOHN C. WARD, the perpetrator of the horrible murder on Tuesday, near Longacoming, in South New-Jersey, has been arrested and is now confined in the Camden County Jail. He confesses the crime, and states that it was committed to obtain possession of about $100 which belonged to his father. He will be tried at the October term of the Camden County Court of Sessions.

French-Canadian Benevolent Society.

This organization met, last night, at their hall, Masonic Building, Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention of the general organization at St. Albans, Vt., on the 30th and 31st inst. After long and spicy debates, the following gentlemen were elected: Col. F. BANCHER, Prof. G. BATCHELOR and CH. MOUSSETTE.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

No New Piers to be Built Until a Uniform Plan is Adopted—Ferry Rents to be Collected by the Controller—Pier Obstructions to be Removed Forthwith—Street Manure Not to be Dumped on the Piers.

The Commissioners of Docks met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. President AGNEW was in the chair, all the Commissioners being present.

Commissioner HENRY informed the Board that work was in progress on all the piers ordered to be put in repair.

Commissioner HUNT, from the Executive Committee, made the following reports:

Adversely on the petition of PECK & WALWORTH, to be allowed to construct, at their own expense, a pier at the foot of East Forty-eighth-street. The Commissioners give as a reason for their denial that it is not advisable to allow new piers to be constructed until a uniform plan is adopted prescribing how the work shall be done, and of what material it shall be made.

On the petition of H. P. FARRINGTON to have the slip foot of Hammond-street and those foot of West Twentieth-street, North River, dredged, the Commissioners recommended that the Dock Superintendent of that district ascertain and report what dredging is required at the Hammond-street pier, and that as to the slips adjoining West Twentieth-street, the prayer of petitioners be denied.

The Commissioners reported favorably on the petition of SILLIMAN & Co. to have repairs made on Pier No. 7 East River.

Adversely on petition of COX BROTHERS to have dredging done along the bulkhead between Rivington and Tompkins streets, East River.

All the above reports were adopted.

Commissioner WOOD, from the Auditing Committee, reported in favor of paying several bills for advertising, amounting in all to $628 21. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from Dock Superintendent JOHN RICHARDSON, reporting favorably on the petition of certain parties to lay a drain-pipe from No. 315 West-street to the North River. The permission was granted—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent.

The Mayor having sent to the Board the complaint of Mr. H. COOK and others as to a nuisance existing at the pier foot of Little Twelfth-street, North River, the Commissioners reported that the insufficiency of drainage whereby the nuisance was caused, was a matter for the attention of the Board of Public Works, and not for this Board, and recommended that complamant make his application for removal of the nuisance to that Department. The report was ordered on file, and the Secretary was directed to inform the Mayor of the Board's action in the premises.

A communication was received from RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, to whom was referred for opinion the question whether this Board or the City Controller should collect the rents accruing from ferry leases. Mr. O'GORMAN says that the law creating the Department of Docks gave to that Department the sole control over the wharves, piers and slips of the City, together with the right to collect and pay into the Sinking Fund all revenue accruing therefrom, or from the appertenances or easements thereunto belonging; but that the use of the ferry slips is in the nature of a franchise held from the City, and that the rents for such franchise are not in the nature of an appurtenance or easement to the piers, and that the ferry slips are especially exempted from the control of the Board. He is of opinion, therefore, that the collection of such rents belongs properly to the Controller of the City, and not to the Department of Docks.

Mr. AGNEW remarked that the collection of these rents by the Department of Docks would save to the City Treasury from 1½ to 5 per cent. now charged for that work; but as the Corporation Counsel was the legal adviser of the Board, he supposed they must be bound by his decision.

The communication was ordered on file.

A communication was received from RUSSELL STURGES, asking the Board to take measures for removing the sunken obstructions between Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River; and also that the river along the line of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 13 and 14 be dredged.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from RUSSELL STURGES, stating his willingness to supply at a cheap rate yellow pine lumber for flooring piers, was ordered to be placed on file.

Communication from OLIVER BRYAN, asking the Board to compel the removal of a board fence adjoining his river property foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets; and also of certain piles driven in the river in front thereof by STEPHEN ROBERTS and others, who have set up a fictitious claim to the water right in that locality. The communication was referred to Dock Superintendent FINLEY to examine and report thereon.

Messrs. WM. P. ANDERSON & Co. petitioned to be allowed to keep on Pier No. 59 East River two boilers now stored there, as they do not interfere with the commercial traffic of the pier.

Commissioner HENRY moved that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, and that they be notified to remove the boilers from the pier forthwith. In support of his motion Mr. HENRY said that the Board had already ordered the removal of all obstructions from the piers, and if special exception were made in this case the Board would be flooded with petitions similar to this, so that their order would be practically a nullity. He thought it well to begin now to effect these removals.

Commissioner WOOD suggested that by the action proposed the Board was beginning at the wrong end. He, too, believed in keeping the piers unobstructed; but in this particular case there were no objections offered by any one as to a hindrance of commercial traffic. In the lower part of the City, where there were many obstructions on the piers, (and in that portion, too, where commercial traffic was greatest,) no attempt had been made to keep the piers free for the uses of commerce. He moved to amend Commissioner HENRY's motion by a resolution to the effect that the Dock Superintendents give notice to all whom it may concern that all permanent obstructions to the City piers must be removed on or before Sept. 15, after which date the penalties provided by law for allowing such obstructions to remain would be collected. Derricks, warehouses, sheds, &c., were now obstructing the piers in Superintendent DURYEA's district, much to the injury of trade and commerce, and the removal of these was an imperative necessity.

Commissioner HENRY replied that the Superintendents, acting under the orders of the Board, were now notifying all those interested that obstructions to the piers must be removed. He wanted the work done forthwith, and could see no good likely to accrue from extending the time to Sept. 15.

The question on Commissioner WOOD's amendment was taken and lost. The motion of Commissioner HENRY, that the application of ANDERSON & Co. be denied, was then put and carried.

Commissioner HENRY then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Dock Superintendents be and are hereby instructed to notify all persons having permanent obstructions on the wharves and piers of this City, that the same must be removed forthwith, except where otherwise ordered by this Board.

Commissioner AGNEW presented the petition of merchants and residents in the vicinity of Piers Nos. 30 and 31 East River, praying that the Board forbid the street-cleaning contractors to use those piers any longer as places for depositing street-manure, as the stench arising therefrom was highly detrimental to the public health.

In connection with this subject, Commissioner WOOD called up the communication received from the street-cleaning contractors, in July last, and tabled on his motion, asking for a few days' delay on the part of the Board, and promising that the deposits of dirt should be speedily removed. Weeks had passed since this communication was presented to the Board, he said, but no removal of the dirt had been effected. In order to bring to a determination the question whether the contractors had a legal right to use these piers, so that a nuisance is created and the public health endangered, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all dumping of manure and street sweepings on any of the piers of this City be in future prohibited, as detrimental to the public health, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee to ascertain and report to this Board by what authority the street-cleaning contractors have used and are now using Piers No. 30 and No. 31, East River, for this purpose.

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner WOOD also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no bill presented to this Board be paid until it has been examined and pronounced correct by the Auditing Committee.

Mr. WALSH, from the Harlem Gas Company, appeared before the Board, and asked, on behalf of the Company, permission to drive a row of piles along the bulkhead between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, in the Harlem River, so as to enable vessels to load and unload there to better advantage, as the slope of the base of the bulkhead renders the same now inconvenient for them to do so. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A communication was received from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department (Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN) transmitting bills of G. & W. BLUNT for surveying instruments for the use of the Department—in all $1,218, and certifying that the same are correct.

Commissioner WOOD moved that the resolution just adopted, as to bills being certified to by the Auditing Committee, be suspended so far as this case is concerned, and that the bills of Messrs. BLUNT be ordered to be paid.

The motion was carried, and the Board then adjourned.

Presbyterian Reunion at Southold, L. I.—Second Day.

At the Presbyterian reunion at Southold, L. I., yesterday, the Committee on the Five Million Memorial Fund, through its Chairman, Rev. W. G. BARNES, of Sag Harbor, reported a plan for the Presbytery's accomplishment of its part of the work of raising this memorial fund. The report was discussed and unanimously adopted. It requires a sermon on the subject by each pastor on the first Sabbath of October, a subsequent presentation by means of an exchange of pulpits, and then a series of popular meetings to be addressed by eloquent ministers and laymen at central points of the island, the whole to be followed by a personal contribution by all the Presbyterian population, including the children of the Sunday-schools. Committees were appointed to supervise the missionary, educational and publishing departments of the Presbytery's work.

Arrangements were also made respecting candidates for the ministry, and committees were appointed to examine applicants for ordination in regard to their proficiency in the arts and sciences, the Biblical languages and literature, especially Hebrew and Greek, also Latin and history, and the polity and the sacraments of the Church. In the evening a full and popular missionary-meeting was held.

The principal speakers were Rev. E. H. SAYRE, of India, who gave a clear, impressive and graphic description of the history, race, and characteristics of the people of Northern India, with a sketch of their pantheistic theology and idolatrous worship.

Rev. Dr. STURGES, formerly of the Omaha Mission, took part in the proceedings, and eloquent addresses were made by Rev. W. A. LITTELL, of Setauket, on the incidents and proper results of reunion in respect to the missionary and evangelistic activities of the Church. The closing address was a vigorous and stirring appeal by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM P. STRICKLAND.

The music, as on the previous evening, was under the direction of Prof. D. P. HORTON, of Brooklyn.

The pastor of the church, Rev. EPER WHITAKER, presided, and introduced the speakers. The Presbytery adjourned to meet with the Synod of Long Island, at Huntington, on the 17th of October.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Lunatic Asylum—Increasing Salaries—The Labor Bureau—Statistics.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon, at Castle Garden. Present, all the members, and Mr. O'GORMAN presiding.

A letter was received from L. R. WELLS, Superintendent at Ward's Island, explaining a matter to which his attention had been called by the President. It appeared that Mr. WELLS went to Wallack's Theatre on one occasion, recently, and became so enamored of the acting of Mr. JAMES K. EMMETT, that he addressed that gentleman a private note which commended his performance highly. A portion of the note was made use of by Mr. EMMETT, who posted it upon his bills. Mr. O'GORMAN took exception to this, and addressed Mr. WELLS the letter to which the above statement is a response. The matter was referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

A resolution was adopted that all contracts be referred to the Counsel of the Board, before being passed, for approval as to form.

The Building Committee was requested to report at the next meeting the amount of liabilities incurred for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum, and at what periods payments would be expected. This was done in order that the expenses of the Commission might be curtailed, in view of the large decrease in immigration this year.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Building Committee, reported that the plan called for an expenditure of $250,000, to which $50,000 had been added, but the work would be done for less than $290,000. A detailed report would be submitted at the next meeting.

Mr. SHOOK protested against the contract for the sea-wall, which had been passed while he was absent.

Mr. FREAR claimed that the contract had been awarded in open committee, and stated that he was under the impression that Mr. SHOOK was present.

Mr. FREAR moved that the salary of JOHN DWYER, Assistant Surgeon at Ward's Island, be increased to $3,000, from $2,500.

Mr. WALLACH objected, as at this time immigration was falling off, and the Board should curtail instead of increasing expenses. Besides, if this increase was allowed to Dr. DWYER, the other physicians would want an increase also.

After some discussion, in which it was stated that Dr. CARNOCHAN, who was surgeon-in-chief, visited the Island about ten times a year, at an average cost each visit of about $150, the resolution to increase the salary of Dr. DWYER was carried.

The Finance Committee reported that the receipts since Aug. 4 were $17,048 97; disbursements on county bills, $6,017 47; on sundry other bills, $13,416 84; on Lunatic Asylum, $4,000, making a total of $23,494 31. Balance on hand yesterday, $33,129 19. Received during the same period last year, $24,610.

Some bills for the support of paupers in Westchester County, amounting to $3,000, were referred to Senator HUSTED for examination.

A resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau to govern himself strictly by the rules of the Board. An amended rule was adopted requiring all applicants for servants to be introduced to the Superintendent as proper persons to employ help from the institution. In the course of the debate attention was called to the recent outrage of an immigrant girl. Mr. WALLACH said that it would not answer to make the rule too strict, as, if they did, applicants for help would be driven away. Besides, the instance cited was but one out some fifty thousand, and in this case even the enforcement of the most stringent rules would not have prevented the outrage, for the man was well known in the community where he lived, and if it had been required, he could have obtained any number of references.

The report of the counsel, as to the differences between the Commissioners and the Broadway bank, in relation to interest on deposits, was presented. Counsel holds that the President of the bank agreed to pay interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances, but it is doubtful if the bank can be held, as the President had no right to make such a contract on behalf of the bank. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee with power.

Mr. FITZPATRICK was appointed to visit the various counties where pauper immigrants are supported and report on their condition.

The statistics of the commission show the following facts: Number of passengers arrived to August 11, 153,624; number arrived since to Aug. 18, 3,456; total, 157,080. To same date last year, 176,546. Passengers arrived to date manifests of which have not been received, 1,297, making a total of arrivals, 158,377. Balance in bank Jan. 1, $79,371 66; receipts to Aug. 4, $390,987 08; received since to Aug. 18, $17,048 77; total, $408,035 85; grand total, $487,407 51. Disbursements to Aug. 4, $424,236 47; expenses to date, $30,041 85; total, 454,278 32. Balance in bank, $33,129 19.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870:

CHURCH.

One church north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 30 by 75, one story, material brick. EMANUEL CHURCH, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Eighty-fourth-street, 203.4 feet west of Second-avenue, 17 by 52, basement and four stories. DANIEL EARLY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-first-street, 111 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 18.2 by 55, five stories; A. & S. BUSSELL, owners.

Two first-class buildings, north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 46, four stories; JAMES MEAGHER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 436 West Fifty-first-street, 20 by 45, basement and three stories; GEORGE CASE, owner.

One store, south-west corner of Broome and Laurens streets, 21 by 80, five stories; STERN & LINDHEIM, owners.

IRON FRONTS.

Three stores and tenements, north side of Forty-second-street, 250 feet west of Twelfth-avenue, 25 by 70, five stories; GEORGE KRACHT, owner.

One store, north side of Grand-street, fifty feet east of Mercer-street, 25 by 88, five stories; S. B. M. STOKES, owner.

One factory, No. 18 Amity-place, 22 by 64, five stories; HENRY C. DINGEE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 175 feet east of First-avenue, 22 by 37, basement and two stories; ANDREW GESSNER, owner.

Two tenement houses, south side of Seventy-fifth-street, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, 19 by 55, four stories; THOMAS SMITH, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Eighteenth-street, 62 feet east of First-avenue, 19 by 40, four stories; JOHN RUSSELL, owner.

Three stores and tenements, north-east corner of Second-avenue and Ninth-street, 25, 26 and 30 by 62, 49 and 42, five stories; WM. MORRIS, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 62, five stories; MORRIS B. BAER, owner.

One store and tenement, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, 19 by 45, four stories; JOHN FURBY, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 52, four stories; C. C. ELLIS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 124 Columbia-street, 25 by 52, four stories; JULIUS WESLAIN, owner.

One store and tenement No. 142 Essex-street, 25 by 72, five stories; CHARLES T. GOELLER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 449 West Thirty-seventh-street, 25 by 60, four stories; ALBERT H. NAPPACH, owner.

One warehouse, south side of Thomas-street, 50 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 94, basement and five stores; MICHAEL PURCELL, owner.

One factory, Nos. 166 and 168 Wooster-street, 50 by 82, basement and four stories; CHARLES KLEIN, owner.

One factory, No. 359 Fourth-avenue, rear, 18 by 24, three stories; M. E. SILKWORTH, owner.

One shop, north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 40, three stories; BROWN & HARPER, owners.

Three stables, north side of Fiftieth-street, 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 16.8 by 60, two stories; HENRY V. RYDER, owner.

One stable, north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 50 by 48, two stories and attic; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-first-street, 350 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 50, two stories; JOHN BAUR, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	40	Tenement-houses	4
Church	1	Stores and tenements	14
Brown-stone fronts	9	Stores	2
Iron fronts	5	Warehouse	1
Brick fronts	24	Factories	3
Frame building	1	Stables	4
First-class dwellings	8	Shop	1
Second-class dwellings	2		

Supposed Murder in East Newark.

An evening or two since two vagrants and one woman were seen around East Newark, the men apparently under the influence of liquor and quarreling with the woman. Since that evening the men have been frequently seen together, but the woman has not since been seen. A young man named WETHERSTORN states that on the evening in question, near midnight, he saw two men, carrying what looked like a long bundle of clothing between them, come to the bridge over the Hackensack and throw it into the stream. It is supposed that the woman was murdered.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Coroners' Inquests—Sudden Deaths—The Excursion Stabbing Affray—Cruelty at Sea—Minor Offences and Accidents.

The Police, yesterday, recovered the body of the unknown man who committed suicide, on Wednesday, by leaping off the Battery into the water. The remains were sent to the Morgue for inquest and indentification.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 260 Bleecker-street, over the remains of OCTAVIUS J. JORDAN, aged forty-five, a native of England, who was found dead in bed. The deceased was an architect in good business, but had lately become quite intemperate in his habits, which caused his death.

MARY CAVANAGH, aged two years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 430 East Fourteenth-street, of effusion of the brain, caused by a fall from a second-story window a few days ago. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

ELLEN HURLEY, aged forty, an employe of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, died suddenly yesterday at the Jefferson Market Prison, where she was cook. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN, who ascertained the cause of death to be heart disease.

MATTHEW WHALEN, of No. 151 Elizabeth-street, and JOHN MULLEN, of No. 132 Elizabeth-street, were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen a barrel of beer, valued at $27, from JAMES W. JAMES, of No. 346 Broome-street. As they were arrested in the act of carrying off the cask, the accused were remanded for trial.

DANIEL HOLLAND, the hack-driver, who stabbed THOS. MALONEY on board an excursion barge, on Wednesday evening, surrendered himself yesterday to the Police, and Justice SHANDLEY held him to await the result of the wounds inflicted.

MARGARET GARRY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry, worth $125, the property of MARKS GRADJINCHY, No. 96 Sixth-avenue.

The examination into the charge of resisting arrest for non-payment of taxes, preferred against AUGUST REDDING, was resumed, in the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner STILWELL, and resulted in the committal of the prisoner for trial to the October term, in default of $500 bail.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, THOMAS H. CORCORAN, seaman on board the steam-ship *Merida*, complained that on the 20th July last, while proceeding from Sisal to Vera Cruz, he was subjected to great cruelty at the hands of the Captain, JOHN DEAKIN. DEAKIN was held for examination, in default of $1,000 bail.

O. S. MARTINEZ and ANTHONY PEREZ were indicted before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the United States Court, on a charge of having 800 unstamped cigars in their possession. MARTINEZ was committed for trial, and PEREZ was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a prosecution.

CHARLOTTE HAZZARD, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 130 Liberty-street, was yesterday charged in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, by JOSEPH FOSTER, with defrauding him out of $60. It appears FOSTER arrived in New-York from Europe on the 7th inst., and went to board with Mrs. HAZZARD, to whom he gave $240 to keep. When he was leaving he asked that his bill be deducted from the $240, and the remainder returned to him. Among the items in the bill he observed that there was an entry of $55 for a silk dress for Mrs. HAZZARD, and $10 as a present to the porter. FOSTER denied that he knew anything of the dress or the present, while Mrs. HAZZARD states that he told her to buy the dress, and give the porter the $10. The accused was held in $1,000 to answer.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the lager-beer saloon of ADAM BUCKHEISER, in the front basement of No. 167 Rivington-street, doing slight damage, which is covered by a policy for $3,500 in the Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company.

MICHAEL MCGUIRE, who lives in Third-avenue, near Sixty-first-street, was assailed near his home by PATRICK DUNN, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch. No arrest has been made.

A liquid lamp exploded yesterday morning in the apartment of WM. SCHMIDT, at No. 377 Sixth-street, doing a damage of $40 to property; insured for $1,500 in the Yonkers and New-York.

ROSA WEISS, of No. 188 Forsyth-street, appeared before Inspector JAMESON at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and alleged that she had been denied her rights by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court. Her story was that she had endeavored to procure process against her husband, GEORGE WEISS, to compel him to support her, but Justice SCOTT had refused to aid her. Inspector JAMESON had no power to do anything in the matter, and referred her to Justice LEDWITH.

Officer BROPHY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday morning, found one FRANK GUINN asleep on a cellar door at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue and woke him up, when GUINN immediately made an assault upon the officer, but was secured before he had succeeded in inflicting any serious injury. He was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 75—Rutter vs. Davis et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 18.

By Judge Barnard.

Catharine McGinness *vs.* Hugh McGinness; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Joseph Whitfield *vs.* Jennie Whitfield; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Moore *vs.* Willendick; motion granted and R. C. Beamish appointed receiver on filing a bond.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Central Railroad of New-Jersey; the defendants have paid already for counsel fees the sum of nearly $10,000; I think an allowance to cover that and a reasonable fee would be proper; allowance granted to defendants of $12,500.

Cauldwell *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion for judgment granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞	5 Fourth Nation..106
10,000 do.........112⅛	100 Pacific Mail.... 38⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........110⅛	100 do.......s60 38
2,500 do.........110⅛	10 Adams' Ex., b.c. 68⅞
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67,s3.110⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H.... 95⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	300 do.......b. c. 95⅞
45,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67,s3.110⅛	20,000 N.Y.C.& H.ctfs. 91
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x c.. 62⅞	10,000 do.......b. c. 91⅛
5,000 do........ 62¾	2,000 do........ 91⅛
5,000 Va. S. 6s, x c.... 63	100 Erie, pf.......... 47⅞
3,000 Ga. S. 7s........ 91½	200 do......... 48
5,000 N. C. old bds..... 53¾	200 Illinois Central....136
10,000 N. C. S. 6s, new. 33¾	550 L. S. & Mich. So... 92⅛
1,000 N. C. Sp. Tax, b. c. s3 25	30 do......... 92⅜
3,000 Alabama S. 8s.. 99½	100 Chi. & N. W., pf... 85⅞
7,000 do.........100	100 N. J. Gen.........101⅛
10,000 Mich. South. 2d. 92½	30 do.........101⅛
4,000 Cen. Pac. g. bds. 87⅝	100 Chi. & R. I.........113⅞
13,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 82⅜	100 Mil. & St. P........ 60⅞
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. S............ 96⅛	200 M. & St. P. pf.,b.c. 77
3,000 N.Mo.1st m.bds. 84	100 T., W. & W.........51⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d p. 83	200 Chi. & A.........112
4,000 do......... 82	400 Ohio & Miss...... 34
10,000 A. & T. H., in... 75	80 Morris & Essex... 89
5 Am. Exchange.113	100 B., H. & E........ 3⅛
	25 N. Y. & N. H., scrip., b. c.........143

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '74..108	17,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 82⅛
500 U. S. 6s, C., '81, small........114⅞	3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅞	500 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 95
900 do......small.112	100 do......... 94⅞
3,500 do.........112⅛	300 Mariposa Pf......... 9⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 90⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	1,000 do......... 91
3,000 do.........111⅛	10,000 do...bet. call. 90⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........110⅛	400 L. S. & M. S......... 91⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	500 do...bet. call. 91⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	100 Ill. Cen.........136
32,000 do.........110⅛	65 Chi. & N. W......... 81⅛
12,000 do.......s3.110⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.........113⅛
100,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...s30. 51⅛
500 do......small.108	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......... 33⅞
1,000 N. Car. O. Bds.. 53	600 do......... 33⅞
10,000 do......... 53⅛	100 Del., L. & W.........105⅞
2,000 N. Car. F.A., '68 35⅛	25 do.........106
	60 Mor. & Essex......... 89
	200 C., C. & Ind. C......... 17⅛

THURSDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The War bulletins from Paris and Berlin were so contradictory today that the Street was at great loss to make up an opinion as to the true situation. Some of the Paris telegrams were so positive in favor of French successes, about noon, that the buyers of Gold paid ½@⅝ ₱ cent. advance on the lowest figures of the morning, that is 117⅛ ₱ cent. against 116⅝@116⅞ ₱ cent., but there was not sufficient confidence in this direction as to induce large or earnest purchases of Gold for a further rise. The Export and Customs demands continue quite large, as against only a million a week sold out of the Treasury, but these demands are met by sellers of Gold, on the calculation that we have seen the worst of the Continental War, and any approach to peace will bring down the price of Gold to 112@111½ ₱ cent., from which point the market started up, early in July, on the first mutterings of the War storm.

In the Foreign Exchanges today, the feeling was firmer for 60 days Bills on London, on account of the reduction of the rate of Interest at the Bank of England from 6 ₱ cent. to 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The rates for 60 days are 109⅝@109⅞; for sight Bills, 110⅛@¼, the latter weaker than for Wednesday's steamers. The Extra Cunarder *Palmyra* carried out $247,000 in Gold today.

The demand for Money has improved in the last day or two. The Brokers are paying 5 ₱ cent. on call loan as the rule of the Street, and in some instances on Miscellaneous collateral, 6 ₱ cent. was paid today. Time contracts for Money, 30@60 days, are made at 7 ₱ cent., to avoid the contingency of a sudden advance of the rate on call by the 1st or 15th September. It is possible that these preparations may postpone any decided change in the market to a later period in the Fall season.

The Public Funds opened with increased firmness this morning, and the offerings of Bonds at the early Board of the Stock Exchange, as on yesterday, appeared to be limited; but to the surprise of the Street, nearly five millions were offered to the Sinking Fund, at the Treasury Office at noon, the greater part by such prominent dealers as COOKE, FISK, VERMILYE and others. Out of these offers $1,000,000 were accepted, as in the list below:

OFFERS OF UNITED SATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Amount	Price
S. N. Salomon.	
$50,000 '67	109.95
Lawrence Bros. & Co.	
200 '62, r.	109.65
10,000 '65, r.	109.68
5,000 '65, r., n.	109.68
1,000 '67, r.	109.68
700 '62, c.	109.68
1,400 '67, c.	109.68
600 '65, c.	109.68
3,950 '65, c., n.	109.68
2,150 '67, c.	109.68
60,000 '65, c., n.	109.98
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.78
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	
150,000 '67	109.82
150,000 '67	109.90
100,000 '67	110
Reid, Leo & Content.	
75,000 '67	109.92
J. S. Stanton.	
2,600 '65, r., c.	109.69
10,000 '64	109.74
10,000 '67	109.74
2,000 '65, n.	109.74
20,000 '64	109.84
20,000 '64	109.94
20,000 '64	110.09
20,000 '67	110.19
S. Thayer.	
100,000 '65, n.	109.89
100,000 '65, n.	109.94
100,000 '65, n.	109.99
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000 '65, r.	109.68
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.76
20,000 '65, c., n.	109.79
30,000 '67, c.	109.84
30,000 '67, c.	109.88
G. F. Baker, Cashier.	
75,000 '67, c.	109.98
White, Morris & Co.	
700 '62, r.	109.89
2,800 '62, c.	109.89
1,700 '62, c.	109.89
600 '65, c.	109.89
4,800 '65, r., n.	109.68
5,700 '65, c.	109.68
4,200 '67, c.	109.68
25,000 '65, c., o.	110.02
E. C. Taylor.	
60,000 '65	109.94
60,000 '67	109.89
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
50,000 '62	110.05
10,000 '67	109.93
Frank & Gans.	
45,000 '67	109.99
40,000 '64, c.	109.99
1,000 '65, c.	109.99
180,450 '65, c., n.	109.99
211,650 '67, c.	109.99
Baker & Kitchen.	
5,000 '67, c.	109.86
5,000 '67, c.	109.90
10,000 '67, c.	109.94
10,000 '67, c.	109.98
10,000 '67, c.	110.02
10,000 '67, c.	110.06
10,000 '67, c.	110.10
20,000 '67, c.	110.14
20,000 '67, c.	110.18
Marx & Co.	
10,000 '62, r.	109.67
50,000 '65, c., n.	109.74
50,000 '65, c., n.	109.87
50,000 '65, c., n.	109.92
25,000 '64, c.	109.85
Bates & Brown.	
8,500 '67	109.82
1,250 '65	109.82
1,750 '65, r., n.	109.82
10,000 '67	109.86
5,300 '67	109.58
300 '65, o.	109.53
2,000 '65, n.	109.58
500 '68	109.58
1,600 '67	109.70
1,000 '64	109.53
300 '62	109.78
50,000 '65, n.	109.95
20,000 '64	109.90
50,000 '67	110.05
J. B. Alexander & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	110.35
50,000 '67, c.	110.40
S. T. Russell & Co.	
10,000 '68, c., n.	109.85
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.10
E. Sweet & Co.	
2,100 '62, c.	110.85
1,000 '62, r.	110.72
50,500 '65, c., n.	109.85
50,000 '65, c., o.	110.39
25,000 '67, c.	109.85
100,000 '62, r.	109.88
50,000 '67, c.	109.57
3,000 '64, c.	109.74
3,000 '65, c., o.	109.89
5,000 '65, r., n.	109.69
5,000 '65, r., n.	109.67
10,000 '67, c.	109.69
10,000 '67, c.	109.71
5,000 '67, r.	109.79
10,000 '64, r.	109.71
5,000 '64, r.	109.74
4,000 '64, c.	109.80
400 '64, c.	109.80
3,000 '62, r.	109.80
1,000 '62, c.	109.80
25,000 '67, c.	110
5,000 '65, c., n.	109.80
30,000 '65, c., n.	109.77
20,000 '64, c.	109.97
H. Doubleday.	
5,000 '67	110
5,000 '65, n.	110.25
Humbert Bros.	
25,000 '64, c.	110.10
25,000 '64, c.	110.15
25,000 '64, c.	110.20
25,000 '64, c.	110.25
5,000 '65, r.	109.63
16,000 '67, r.	109.63
Woerishoffer & Co.	
50,000 '67, c.	109.79
64,000 '67, c.	109.84
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.84
10,000 '64, c.	109.88
25,000 '65, c., n.	109.96
100,000 '67, c.	109.97
Vermilye & Co.	
61,000 '62, r.	109.68
54,700 '64, r.	109.68
30,600 '67, r., o.	109.68
20,300 '65, r., n.	109.68
54,000 '64, c.	109.68
30,000 '65, c., n.	109.68
45,000 '64, c.	110
205,000 '65, c., n.	110
Hatch & Foote.	
2,500 '65, r., n.	109.65
1,500 '68, c.	109.65
2,700 '64, c.	109.65
10,000 '67, c.	109.70
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.75
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.79
10,000 '65, c., n.	109.84
10,000 '67, c.	109.94
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
7,000 '64, r.	109.68
2,000 '62, r.	109.68
5,000 '65, r., n.	109.68
3,000 '65, c., n.	109.68
3,000 '67, c.	109.68
25,000 '67, c.	110.45
50,000 '67, c.	110.49
P. Speyer & Co.	
25,000 '67	109.74
25,000 '67	109.79
25,000 '67	109.83
25,000 '67	109.87
25,000 '67	109.91
25,000 '67	109.96
50,000 '67	110.06
Fisk & Hatch.	
2,000 '62, r.	109.83
6,000 '62, c.	109.83
5,000 '64, r.	109.83
20,000 '64, c.	109.83
5,000 '65, r., o.	109.83
12,000 '65, r., n.	109.83
20,000 '65, c., n.	109.83
50,000 '67, r.	109.83
162,000 '67, c.	109.83
7,000 '68, r.	109.83
8,000 '68, c.	109.83
400,000 '65, c., n.	109.98
300,000 '67, c.	109.95
	$4,999,800

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S, AUG. 18.

Amount	Price
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
$10,000 '62, r.	109.68
10,000 '65, c.	109.76
20,000	109.79
J. S. Stanton.	
2,000 '65, r.	109.69
10,000 '64, r.	109.74
10,000 '67, r.	109.74
2,000 '65, r.	109.74
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	
150,000 '67	109.82
Lawrence Bros. & Co.	
300 '62, r.	109.68
10,000 '65, r.	109.68
5,000 '65, r.	109.68
1,000 '67, r.	109.68
700 '62, c.	109.68
1,400 '67, c.	109.68
600 '65, c.	109.68
3,950 '65, c.	109.68
2,150 '67, c.	109.68
10,000 '65, c.	109.78
White, Morris & Co.	
4,800 '65, r.	109.68
5,700 '65, c.	109.68
4,200 '67, c.	109.68
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
7,000 '64, r.	109.68
2,000 '62, r.	109.68
5,000 '65, r.	109.68
3,000 '65, c.	109.68
3,000 '44, c.	109.68
Hatch & Foote.	
2,500 '65, r.	109.65
1,500 '65, c.	109.65
2,700 '64, c.	109.65
10,000 '67, c.	109.70
10,000 '65, c.	109.75
10,000 '65, c.	109.79
Vermilye & Co.	
61,000 '62, r.	109.68
54,700 '64, r.	109.68
30,000 '65, r.	109.68
20,300 '65, r.	109.68
54,000 '64, c.	109.68
30,000 '65, c.	109.68
Woerishoffer & Co.	
50,000 '67, c.	109.79
Humbert Bros.	
$5,000 '65	109.63
16,000 '67	109.63
Bates & Brown.	
8,500 '67	109.82
1,250 '65	109.82
1,750 '65, r.	109.82
5,300 '67	109.58
300 '65	109.53
2,000 '65	109.58
500 '68	109.58
1,600 '67	109.70
1,000 '65	109.53
300 '62	109.78
Marx & Co.	
10,000 '62, r.	109.67
50,000 '65, c.	109.74
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
50,000 '67, c.	109.57
3,000 '64, c.	109.74
5,000 '65, r.	109.69
5,000 '65, r.	109.67
10,000 '67, c.	109.69
10,000 '67, c.	109.71
5,000 '67, r.	109.79
10,000 '67, r.	109.71
5,000 '64, r.	109.74
4,000 '67, c.	109.80
400 '64, c.	109.80
3,000 '62, r.	109.80
1,000 '62, c.	109.80
5,000 '62, c.	109.80
30,000 '62, c.	109.77
P. Speyer & Co.	
25,000 '67	109.74
25,000 '67	109.79
6,000 '67	109.83
Fisk & Hatch.	
2,000 '62, r.	109.83
6,000 '62, s.	109.83
8,000 '64, r.	109.83
20,000 '64, c.	109.83
5,000 '65, r. o.	109.83
12,000 '65, r.	109.83
20,000 '65, c.	109.83
700 '67, r.	109.83
	$1,000,000

After the foregoing awards the open market was partially lower for nearly all the 5-20s, although the market left off steady at the late Board. The quotations from London and Frankfort come higher today, and seem to preclude any further return of Bonds upon this market.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the State Bonds were steady. The Missouri 6 ₱ cents. are held with much firmness at 90¼@91 ₱ cent., against a constant demand, said to be for account of the State Sinking Fund. The debt is being rapidly reduced, and after the sale of the Railways, or the State interest therein, the amount at present outstanding is not much over three-fifths the obligations of the State at the close of the War in 1865.

The New-York and Western Roads are, as a general remark, exceedingly dull, and prices lower than yesterday. The upward speculation inaugurated last week by certain parties on what is known as the Saratoga treaty between the trunk lines, has not been successful beyond the first advance of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the Vanderbilt Stocks and the same on Lake Shore and Wabash, and about half of this rise has already been lost through the dullness of the last two or three days. The Chicago and North-west, Chicago and Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi Stocks have been somewhat better maintained, but all these and the St. Paul stocks suffer by sympathy with the Stocks above referred to. It was rumored today that there is some hitch in the Saratoga agreement, in respect to freights and fares, but whether this be true or not, the settlement of Railway wars about this season of the year has become too old a story to have much substantial influence on the market, unless directed by responsible operators in whom the Street and the public have confidence.

After the late Boards the Gold market was weaker on London dispatches of Prussian successes, and higher quotations for the English and American Funds. The Public Funds here were firm. The Railways inactive. The Customs duties paid into the Treasury today amounted to $935,000, making over two and a half millions for the first four days of the week. The Foreign Dry Goods trade is looking well, and the difficulties and delays of selling Goods from the Continent are being gradually overcome. The prospect is that the Treasury, at all the ports, will receive about $55,000,000 (Gold) for Customs in the First Quarter of the new Fiscal Year—July 1 to Sept. 30.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	117¼	116⅜
Bills on London at sight	110⅛	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	95½	94⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91⅛	90
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅛
North-western Common	82	81⅞
North-western Preferred	85⅞	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	38	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77	76⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅞	59⅞
Lake Shore	92½	91⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	101⅛	101
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	50⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

Gold receipts	$944,461 94
Gold payments	1,074,969 20
Gold balance	69,481,685 81
Currency receipts	1,637,072 16
Currency payments	283,849 82
Currency balance	15,114,669 49
Customs	935,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s Currency	112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Kentucky 6s	98⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅛	Ill. Can. bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, ex coup.	63	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	62⅛	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	83	Ill. War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. 6s, old	53⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N.C. Funding Act, '66	39⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. Funding Act, '68	35⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	99
N. C. new bds.	33⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
N. C. Special Tax	25	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
S. C. new bonds	72⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	107⅛
S. C. April and Oct.	73⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	107
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.Iss.	89⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	107
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	99½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	108	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	99	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	99	Tol.,W.&W.c. & S. F.	80⅛
Erie 1st M., Ex.	98	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	86⅛
Erie 7s, 2d M. ind., '79	94⅛	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	80
Erie 7s, 3d M. ind., '83	88⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96⅛
Erie 7s, 4th M. in., '80	82⅛	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	93
Erie 7s, 5th M. in., '88	78	N. J. Central 2d M.	101⅛
Hud.7s,2d M. S. F., '85	101⅛	N. J. Cen. new bonds	99
Hud. 7s, 3d M., '75	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Harlem 1st M.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93
Alb. & Sus.1st bonds	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bonds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	91
Alb. & Sus. 3d bonds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	75
Chi. B. & Q.8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. income	98
Pac.R.7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Central Pac. Bonds	87⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8s	102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	110	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	83	M. & St. P. 1st M.	91⅛
Alt. & T.H.2d M. inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	95
Consol. 7 ₱ c., conv.	89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82
Han.& St.J.L'd Gr'ts	108	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Lack. & Western bds.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	100	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Park	160
Mechanics'	132	Central National	104
America	145	Fourth National	105
City	205	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	102
Phenix	108⅛	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Tradesmen's	150	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Balt.	60
State of New-York	112	Consol. Coal of Md.	26
Commerce	124	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Mercantile	125	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
American Exchange	113	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Chatham	157	Mariposa Mining	5
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Pref.	9⅛
Irving	120	Adams Express	68⅛
Citizens'	130	Wells-Fargo Express	13⅛
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	2⅛
East River	114	American Express	42⅛
Market	122	United States Ex.	43
Nassau	108	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Corn Exchange	124	Pacific Mail	38
Continental	94		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edward D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	101½	101⅞
Camden & Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅞	58⅞
Reading	95½	95⅞
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	57⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37	37⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	43	45
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88⅞

The following is the estimated annual reduction of the Internal Revenue by the act approved July 14, 1870. Official from the Bureau of Statistics:

Sources of revenue.	Receipts in fiscal year 1870.	Annual reduction.
Special taxes, including those on bankers, will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits and tobacco	$10,674,000	$10,674,000
Gross receipts—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps	8,804,000	8,804,000
Income, including salaries—Will be 2½ ₱ cent. on incomes over $2,000, instead of 5 ₱ cent. on incomes over $1,000	37,243,000	23,700,000
Legacies—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,364,000	1,364,000
Articles in Schedule A—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	892,000	892,000
Passports—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	25,000	25,000
Stamps—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, for promissory notes for less than $100, for receipts, for canned and preserved fish	15,611,000	1,350,000
Total	$83,016,000	$55,212,000

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,445,536	Increase	£35,544
Public deposits	6,090,576	Increase	223,684
Other deposits	20,589,115	Decrease	424,208

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£12,484,379	Decrease	£23,400
Other securities	23,492,053	Increase	662,612
Notes unemployed	8,527,100	Decrease	690,030

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,430,785, being an increase of £253,175, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,761,616, showing a decrease of £490,874, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year. The Reserve held is still equal to thirty-four per cent. of the liabilities:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,761,616	£20,507,047
Reserve	9,330,831	11,295,342
Notes in circulation	24,430,785	24,271,705
Rate of discount	6 ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	88⅝	92⅞
French Rentes	67f. 55c.	72f. 70c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Aug. 5 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 28. Francs.	Aug. 4. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,009	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,527,288,600	1,526,109,950
Bank notes to order	46,263,985	48,525,156
Treasury accounts	173,893,677	175,098,640
Current accounts	491,769,157	493,353,061
Current branch banks	91,592,673	101,459,896
Dividends payable	3,113,760	2,625,057
Discounts	4,174,457	5,811,679
Rediscounted	1,157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	10,454,923	11,776,623
Total	2,565,358,812	2,581,558,643
Cash on hand	1,144,367,694	1,096,870,380
Commercial bills overdue	160,798	859,216
Commercial bills not yet due	561,372,928	574,291,390
Commercial branch banks	458,567,839	501,235,997
Advance on bullion	8,337,000	11,787,100
Branch banks	2,697,700	2,820,300
French public securities	19,184,900	20,226,600
Branch banks	9,786,740	10,082,240
On railway shares, &c.	43,662,600	44,269,300
By the branch banks	37,433,450	38,503,644
On Credit Foncier	4,790,700	4,870,300
Branches	1,324,060	1,417,760
To the State	60,000,009	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,587,187	80,587,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,960,470	8,960,469
Expenses and management	760,619	794,832
Sundries	9,416,385	11,061,976
Total	2,565,358,812	2,581,558,643

The London *Times* of Aug. 5 and 6 reports:

The Bank of France return this week shows a further decrease of £1,900,000 in the stock of bullion, making a total reduction during the past month of £8,900,000. The advices from Lyons mention a banking failure at that place, and state that some of the large silk houses have availed themselves of an old law which compels the Bank of France to advance 60 ₱ cent. on all silk placed in the Government depot subject to certain stipulations with regard to the right of sale. It is also said that the hoarding of five-franc pieces is actively carried on by the country population, and is likely to increase. At the branch of the Bank of France the rate of discount is, nominally, 5@5½ ₱ cent.; but the difficulty in obtaining accommodation is very great, and gold is not to be had, the bank restricting its payments entirely to silver.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 88.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,000 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104⅛, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881 having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4¼ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	27	Hides, bdls.	935
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Leather, sides	8,167
Cotton, bales	899	Pork, bbls.	471
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	7	Beef, pkgs.	115
Eggs, bbls.	525	Stearine, pkgs.	46
Flour, bbls.	26,827	Butter, pkgs.	1,879
Corn-meal, bags	125	Cheese, boxes	11,565
Wheat, bushels	64,813	Tallow, pkgs.	19
Corn, bushels	74,607	Oil-cake, pkgs.	160
Rye, bushels	1,020	Starch, boxes	125
Oats, bushels	99,683	Tobacco, hhds.	364
Barley, bushels	261	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	89
Grass-seed, bushels	122	Whisky, bbls.	527
Beans, bushels	99	Wool, bales	686
Hops, bales	44		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—34,100 bushels Wheat, 350 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—745 bbls. Flour, 90 boxes Bacon, 3,031 boxes Cheese, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 43,806 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Resin, 90 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Hirundo*, for Cork—27,609 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kolga*, for Antwerp—65 pks. Pumps, 17,250 bushels Wheat, 1 case Books, 165 boxes Maizena, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig *Nancy*, for Riga—668 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Calhoun*, for London—250 bbls. Oxide of Zinc, 460 bxs. Clocks, 531 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1 hhd. Rumps, 304 hhds. Tobacco, 56 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 10 cases Perfumery, 1,350 bags Oil-cake, 46 hhds. Lamp Black, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been quite dull at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at about steady prices; sales, since our last, here, 3,200 bags by the *Nordelbhaum*, 2,580 bags by the *Elizabeth*, and 298 bags by the *South America*; and at Baltimore 2,160 bags by the *Speed*, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 78,812 bags; at other distributing ports, 39,000 bags. Other kinds have been quiet. Included in the recent movements, according to Messrs. AMANN & Co., were 2,000 mats Java, 105 bags Java, 976 bags Maracaibo, 147 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 290 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Liverpool by first hands. The demand for all grades has continued very light throughout the week. About 23,000 mats Java, ex *Sacramento*, were sold in Boston for New-York account, on private terms. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15¾c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¾c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here this morning was 45,852 bags and 36,169 mats.

COTTON—Has been more active, and firmer; sales 2,125 bales for early delivery, including 635 bales to shippers, 1,364 bales to spinners, and 126 bales to speculators. Also 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 17¾c.@18c.; 400 do. September, 16⅞c.@17c.; 400 do. October, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; 200 do. November, 16⅛c.; 300 do. September, October and November, 16¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	20	20¼
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,765
Receipts last week	4,584
Receipts the preceding week	8,567
Receipts since Sept. 1	750,524
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	424,181
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been fairly active and quoted up again about 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The export demand has been mainly for lines of Extra State, wanted for Havre, and for the English markets, and some 13,500 bbls. have been purchased since our last, mostly late yesterday afternoon, within a range of from $5 85@$6 15, closing today at $6@$6 15 for fair to good grades, for early delivery. In most other descriptions, the dealings have been in jobbing way, at a shade stronger prices, the offerings of desirable lots having been less liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 40@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $5 85@$6 20, chiefly at $6@$6 15; good to very choice do. at $6 15@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 15; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 5 90
Extra State	5 85@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 15
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 20@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 00

Southern Flour has been quiet but steady; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$7 15 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 15@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, ranging from $4 60@$7 10 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales of 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in limited request at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@ 5 90
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 90@ 7 10
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 10@10 0[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 60@ 7 10
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 10
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate demand for export and home use, at a shade easier prices, under somewhat freer offerings. Spring Wheat has been in unusually limited request and though most holders have been claiming previous prices, the tendency has been favorable to buyers. The few reported transactions in Spring of any importance were in steamer grades of No. 2, and grades below this standard at rather easier figures. At the close, the general market was extremely dull, and inclined to yield. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 40@$1 44, chiefly at $1 42@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 38; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 29 for soft and warm to prime Milwaukee, and $1 16@$1 23 for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 13; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 03@$1 07; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 42@$1 44; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 53; White Southern at $1 55@$1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active and quoted higher, but closes heavily at about yesterday's final rate for prime. The business was almost exclusively in Mixed Western, of which there were pretty free purchasers at from 88c.@90c. for sound boat-loads, closing with moderate offerings available at 88c. for very good parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 85c.@90c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 88c. for prime; $1 02@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 80c.@84c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very dull and with a better supply available has been quoted heavy on the basis of $1 for Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Barley-malt continues very quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been quite plenty and much depressed in price on a very light trade, closing quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 50c.@51c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@60c. as the extremes for inferior to very choice new and old mixed and White State, Jersey and Ohio, closing with no better bid for any description, of even White, than 55c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 745 bbls. Flour and 77,906 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 24,000 bushels Wheat for London, 27,609 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, and 17,250 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1.25 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. New has been selling in lots at from 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues quiet at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but have been without much animation; sales, 1,500 Mexican and 1,000 California, here, and 5,000 Buenos Ayres, at Boston, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in light demand within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ ℔. The receipts have been 24 bales; exports, — bales.

HONEY—Has been quite dull at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts continue light, but the stock in market is ample and well assorted. Hemlock and Spruce are in least supply. Sales have been fair without being lively, and at same prices as last week. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 6 were 31,200,000 feet, against 39,600,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 14,500,000 feet, against 14,000,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 488,742,000 feet, against 531,684,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 321,454,000 feet, against 334,216,100 feet in 1869. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, were:

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	227,632,770	10,396	.....	10,429,000
1869	205,425,700	26,726	10,000	4,835,800

There is an abundance of freight room, with active shipments of lumber at steady rates. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M.	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 50
To Boston, hard wood	5 50
Staves, ₱ ton, to Boston	2 50

MOLASSES—The market has been very dull and heavy for most descriptions. There were rumors current of some invoices having been sold within our range, including a lot of Barbados, but particulars were not given. The stock in first hands, today, was 16,684 hhds. Cuba, 7,174 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,743 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cubas, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	25c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite tame today on the basis of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s. Tar has been very dull and heavy; small lots of Newbern were placed at $2 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine; Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand on the basis of 39c. for Merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 145 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business in all kinds has been light within our range. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@42½c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—An unusually active business has been reported in Crude, in bulk, at full prices, the demand having been mainly for refining, though partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported of equal to 5,500 bbls. for August, and 15,500 bbls. for September, at 12c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quiet at about 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, trade was tame, but prices were quoted steady on the basis of $2 90@$2 95 on the upper and $3@$3 10 on the lower roads, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been quoted firm, on quite moderate offerings, but the inquiry has been on a restricted scale, particularly from export buyers. Sales have been reported here of 3,800 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 25c.; 2,500 bbls. do., September, on private terms, and equal to 500 bbls. in bulk, for each week in September, at 20¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the reported dealings were light, on the basis of 23¾c.@24c., for August delivery, ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 668 bbls. and 400 cases for Riga. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request for export within a range of from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in better demand, and quoted up to 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 4,250 bbls. for early delivery, and 4¼c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25, chiefly at $29 for Western Mess; $30 50@$32 50 for Prime Mess, the latter for prime brands, and the former for repacked lots; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; $30@$30 25 for City Mess, and $24 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $29 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 100 pkgs. at 12¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 19¾c.@23¾c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at about 15¾c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ ℔. Lard has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@16¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for City, 16¾c. for fancy do., (Lockitt's,) and 16¾c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 100 firkins choice City, (Lockitt's,) at 17c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been quiet at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is very dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive, at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$41 50 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. The better grades of Butter have been in light supply and wanted; other kinds, dull. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 1,879 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 4c.@14c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 11,565 boxes. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ ℔	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra ₱ ℔	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ ℔	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ ℔	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ ℔	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ ℔	15@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	13 @14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	9 @11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ ℔	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ ℔	12 @13⅛
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	11⅛@12⅛
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	8 @11

RICE—Has been dull at former rates. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, this morning, 6,083 bags.

SEEDS—Timothy has been depressed and lower; 500 bags have been sold at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Clover-seed quiet at 14c.@14½c. ₱ ℔. American Rough Flax in some demand at $2 35@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active at about previous figures; sales, 611 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; also, 1,670 boxes Havana at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9⅜c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 11⅛c.@13⅜c., as extremes. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the business in Raw Sugars since Aug. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1870	99,437	113,308	444,355	1,023
Receipts since Aug. 1	13,076	13,139	63,246	168
Total	112,513	126,447	507,601	1,191
Sales since Aug. 1	15,670	11,062	2,450	....
Stock Aug. 18, 1870	96,843	115,385	505,151	1,191
Stock Aug. 19, 1869	122,988	138,826	156,990	1,008
Stock Aug. 20, 1868	107,686	58,139	71,927	123
Stock Aug. 20, 1867	70,712	65,471	27,962	....

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 145,000 ℔s., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for inferior to choice; 41,000 ℔s. Stearine at 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 9⅛c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady. Sales 250 bbls., in wood and iron bound pkgs., at 96½c.@97c., chiefly at 97c.; also, small lots of patent at 94c., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 527 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been unusual activity in the line of Flour engagements, but at irregular rates. Grain shipments have been light, though rates have been less firm. Petroleum vessels have been in less urgent demand. For Liverpool there were taken 1,800 bbls. Flour, by steam, part at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 33,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. ₱ ton; and 70 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ₱ hhd. For London 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, chiefly at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Havre, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by the steamer *Denmark*, at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, a brig, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a bark, with equal to 1,800@2,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SIALA. THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE WAR.

In regard to the recent battles about Metz, we learn from our special dispatches that the fighting began on Sunday, near that city, at 3 P. M., and was brought about by a Prussian attack on FROSSARD'S Division, which was about withdrawing from its position. The attacking force was under command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ. No particular results followed, the French continuing the retreat in an orderly manner. Marshal BAZAINE was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. The French loss in this fight was 3,000 and the German 10,000, the disproportion was owing to the destruction caused by the *mitrailleuse*. The fight at Gravelotte, where NAPOLEON had established his head-quarters, began on Monday evening. And here also the slaughter was terrible, in fact in all the accounts received from various sources heavy losses are admitted on both sides. A dispatch from Berlin states that another great battle took place on Tuesday morning, and claims a victory. BAZAINE was attacked while endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun. The combat lasted twelve hours. A number of prominent German officers were killed. King WILLIAM, on Wednesday, saluted the troops on the battle-field. French accounts of the situation are vague, although a dispatch from Paris states that BAZAINE claims that the Prussians have been repulsed along the entire line. Gen. FROSSARD is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles. The Prince Royal of Prussia, it is also reported, has been slightly wounded. The rumored refusal of NAPOLEON to grant an armistice, it is said in Paris, is confirmed. The reports of the movements by the way of London are similar to those received from Berlin, and engagements continuing through Monday and Tuesday are reported. An official dispatch, received in Paris from BAZAINE, yesterday, claims a great victory over Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ on Tuesday, at a point between Doncowit and Vionville. A London dispatch, evidently referring to the same affair, and fixing the battle near Mars la Tour, states that the Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle. BAZAINE has again prohibited all private telegraphing, as in this way his movements become known in Berlin by the way of London. The Paris *Patrie*, in an article reviewing the situation, based on information from the front up to Tuesday, says BAZAINE was not surprised, as had been said, and that having four times repulsed a German attack, he continues his march, and is certain to make a junction with the corps of MCMAHON and TROCHU. He will then, it is added, be at the head of a stronger force than the one opposed to him. The French Government represent that the reverses have been fully checked. The investment of Strasbourg by the Prussians is said to be so slack that the garrison has been reinforced by French troops. A naval engagement off the coast of the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, is reported. The affair occurred on Wednesday afternoon, a division of the Prussian fleet encountering the French fleet. The former soon withdrew without loss. The French squadron is now at Dornbusch. Eleven German vessels have been captured since the beginning of the war.

Great activity is shown in Paris in the defensive measures now in progress. By to-morrow 1,000 guns will be in position. Gen. MILLINET has been assigned to the command of the Guards Mobile. The destruction of all railways and bridges leading to the city is urged. OLLIVIER and his wife, it is said, have gone to Italy, and the movement is much commented on. Prince NAPOLEON has sent his children and valuables to Italy, in opposition to the advice of the Empress. Prince BONAPARTE is said to have gone to Corsica. Considerable excitement is occasioned at the capital by the rumored presence of Prussian spies. The last session of the Corps Legislatif was an interesting one. Count PILAKAO stated that although he could not state the result of the recent engagements, he would say that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to take Pfalsbourg, and that the Prussians had been repulsed with a loss of 1,500 killed. This result had, he added, an inspiriting effect upon the army. The Deputies declined to sit yesterday, but the Senate was in session. Gen. TROCHU has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces of Paris, and has issued a proclamation to the people counseling calmness and moderation. The theatres of Paris are nearly all closed. Minister WASHBURNE is overwhelmed with business in consequence of assuming the protection of Prussian citizens. A movement to present Marshal MCMAHON with a sword of honor is in progress in Paris, and a large amount of money has already been subscribed.

The London *Times* calls for aid for the wounded of both nations now at war. Cambridge University has subscribed generously for this purpose. The London *News* says, English hopes of succeeding in intervention have been given up. A son of VICTOR HUGO has been refused a passport to Paris by the French Ambassador at Brussels. Several celebrations of French victories have taken place in Ireland. A better tone pervades the markets of Liverpool and Antwerp. The Prussian war loan is again reported a failure. Gen. SHERIDAN has arrived at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, and has been received as a royal guest. Prussia, it is said, as a result of the war, will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist upon the exclusion of the BONAPARTE family from the throne of France. Only one Berlin Press correspondent is allowed at the front with the German troops. The Duke of SCHLESWIG has issued a manifesto urging all Germans to aid Prussia. The Paris Press comment bitterly on the neutral position of Austria.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The iron-plated man-of-war *Iron Duke* underwent a trial, yesterday, in England, which is said to have been satisfactory....A London dispatch says the yacht *Vanguard* won the "Albert Cup," and the *Folly* the "Vice Commodore's Cup"....Displeasure is expressed in London at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at the present crisis in European affairs, and a regency with the Prince of WALES at the head is spoken of....Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, the painter, is seriously ill.

GENERAL.

A letter of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN to President GRANT, declining the Mission to England, is published this morning. It is dated July 27.

The National Teachers' Association met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday.

At the afternoon session of the Labor Convention at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the majority report on TREVELLICK'S address was adopted and new resolutions were presented relating to a variety of subjects. At yesterday's session, a resolution to form an independent party, to be known as the "Labor Reform Party," was offered and debated at considerable length without action. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series setting forth that labor is suffering from a monetary system established during the war; that the rate of interest is disproportioned to and in excess of the national wealth; that "greenbacks" are not full legal tender and should be withdrawn; that the five-twenties, the principal of which is legally payable in lawful money, should not be paid in gold; that the tariff should admit the necessaries of life, and other features held to be obnoxious to the interests of laboring men.

The Sherman House, East Saginaw, Mich., was burned yesterday.

The village of Bell's Corners, near Ottawa, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and an extensive conflagration also occurred at the village of Tanneries, near Montreal, destroying fifty houses.

Gen. STONEMAN has concluded a treaty with the Yarapai-Apache Indians of Arizona, whereby they agree to protect the whites within their boundaries from depredations by other bands.

Canyon City, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Only one house was left standing, and the entire loss amounts to $250,000.

Writs were issued by Judge BROOKS, of the United States District Court in North Carolina, yesterday, for the production before him of the prisoners lately arrested by order of Gov. HOLDEN. A portion of them arrived at Salisbury during the day, and were released on their own recognizance to await the action of the Court. Additional arrests have also been made.

The yachts *Cambria* and *Idler* had a race at Newport, yesterday, for a cup valued at fifty guineas, which was won by the *Cambria*.

A meeting of capitalists of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, and prominent lumber-men of Ottawa, was held at Ottawa, Canada, yesterday, with a view to forward the construction of a ship-canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain.

A steamer sunk yesterday at Marquette, Mich., while passing through the canal between the lakes. The passengers were saved, but a large number of cattle and some other freight were lost.

At the weekly meeting of the French Executive Committee of this City, for receiving subscriptions for the aid of French wounded soldiers during the present European war, held last night, $1,475 was paid in by the members of the Committee to the Treasurer, whose total receipts amount now to $13,330 70.

A Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society has called a Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 6th of September, to take action in reference to the Fall election.

Gov. HOFFMAN has ordered an election to be held on the 8th of November in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge DAVIS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but the business was simply of a routine character.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday were the *Caledonia* from Glasgow, 122, and the *Helvetia* from Liverpool, 446. Total 568.

The Saleswomen's Early-closing Association held its weekly meeting last evening at Plimpton Hall. Speeches were made by the "Count" JOHANNES, Miss NETTA and others.

Prospects of the War.

The events which have taken place this week around Metz are only to be compared with the fighting and slaughter which occurred in the battles of the Wilderness. On whichever side the balance of advantage may be deemed to rest, it is observable that Prussia makes no boasts, and that the losses have unquestionably been terrific on both sides. It would probably be far within the bounds to estimate that sixty thousand men have been killed or wounded since Sunday morning. The brunt of the loss has fallen upon the Prussians, since the French were much protected by the artillery of the adjacent fortresses. It is stated that in the first three days of the week the Germans lost 20,000. Our special correspondent says that on Sunday alone they lost 10,000 men. It is admitted that their attempt to take Pfalsbourg was unsuccessful, whereas at Pont-a-Mousson they gained a decided victory. Chalons is to be the next scene of carnage, and there, it appears, the German commanders will have a fresh army to encounter.

While much uncertainty hangs round the military operations, there is less obscurity connected with some very important political events. The King of Prussia has practically annexed Lorraine and Alsace. This has brought out the *Times*, of London, with a statement that the annexation would "violate the sacred principles of national sovereignty, and conflict with a permanent restoration of peace." It looks as though England was taking the alarm. The sympathies of that country have hitherto been more decidedly with Prussia than even American sympathies, for there the well-wishers to the French are confined to Ireland. But a rapid series of Prussian successes have led the English people to ask what King WILLIAM, or rather Count BISMARCK, means to take as the great prize of the war? If it be true, as is reported, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has signified his willingness to treat for peace, and that the King of Prussia has rejected his overtures, this feeling of uneasiness in England will be deepened. But was it to be supposed that Germany would ever be willing to give up this war without exacting some kind of indemnity or compensation? The *Times* told us only a little while ago that Alsace and Lorraine belonged of right to Prussia. To her, at any rate, they will go, unless a few miracles are performed on behalf of the French. Can England prevent it? What use would her mites of armies be in the field against the German hosts? It is rather too late now to dream of arresting the progress of this colossal Power. Whatever Prussia may choose to exact she must have, so far as England's power to prevent it is concerned. The penalty of extensive aggrandisements might be a European coalition against her, such as the world saw arrayed against France at the beginning of this century. But we believe that united Germany could and would hold her own even against such a combination. The chiefs of the House of HOHENZOLLERN, in the sixth century, "hardly ranked with the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria." Now that House can safely play the part of Dictator in Europe, while England could only stand aside and look on.

There is, however, hard and bloody work to be done before Prussia will have time to rearrange the map of Europe. The French may be crushed, but they will die hard. If the exclusion of the BONAPARTE family from the throne of France were the only condition of peace which Count BISMARCK exacted, the French people might not hesitate long about accepting it. But there is, at least, one other, which would most assuredly be demanded—and that is, the payment by France of the expenses of the war. That was one of the conditions on which Prussia made peace with Austria in 1866. The French people could scarcely be expected to regard with equanimity a proposal to make them pay for the rod with which they had been scourged. Consequently, NAPOLEON is only a pawn in the game. Move him off the board altogether, and there is very little gained or lost on either side. This is a conflict of nations, not of rulers. Some people in Europe say, "presently a decisive battle will occur, and then the neutral Powers can step in and make peace." The neutral Powers are far more likely to be drawn into the war themselves. Even if peace should be effected with France, that would only be the beginning of the end. Every Power in Europe would be jealous of Prussia. A wise moderation on the part of her rulers will alone enable her to go her way in peace.

The French retreat to Chalons was decided upon before the fighting began on Sunday, since it was quite obvious, as we pointed out the other day, that the tactics of Prussia at Josephstadt and Königgrätz were about to be renewed. Metz would be masked, and, as we said on Wednesday, the principal invading force could pursue its march upon Paris. Marshal BAZAINE was prepared for this plan, and hence he withdrew his troops from the fortifications. All the fighting this week has been intended, on the part of the Prussians, to drive him back into Metz, or destroy him altogether. Avalanches of men have been rolled down upon him, but it is stated that he will be able to pursue his original intention, and effect a junction with the forces of the other commanders. The Prussian plan is so far interfered with that they will not be able to shut up BAZAINE in Metz, and it was of very great importance to them that they should succeed in doing this. How far they will be able to intercept his retreat to Chalons we shall not venture to predict.

A First-Class Mission Going Begging.

The muddle which has been made over the recall of Mr. MOTLEY would be absurd if there were not also something thoroughly deplorable about it. Mr. MOTLEY can scarcely be fulfilling his duties at present with a very cheerful mind. It is impossible to recall a man, as he was recalled, without subjecting him to some degree of humiliation. The least that can be done afterward is to allow the person thus treated to quit his post as soon as possible. At present, Mr. MOTLEY occupies a most disagreeable position. The Cabinet to which he is accredited knows that he has no longer the confidence of his own Government, and, consequently, it would be very awkward to hold any serious communication with him, no matter what crisis might arise—and we live in times when startling events may happen at any moment. Complications may occur which would render it extremely desirable that we should have at the Court of St. James a Minister in every way qualified to represent the views of the Government and the people. Yet, at so critical a period, the Mission is practically vacant, and the President seems to be at a loss to know how to fill it up.

There is an originality, we will not say an eccentricity, about the way in which Gen. GRANT makes and revokes appointments which it would sometimes puzzle all the wise heads in the nation to explain. Amid much that is unintelligible, the only certain thing is that when the President has made up his mind there is no possibility of changing it. Instances of this characteristic will at once occur to every reader, but we think it will be admitted that in regard to a post so important as the English Mission a little more care than usual should have been exercised in providing for the future. Before recalling Mr. MOTLEY, his successor should have been found. The position was offered to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and everybody has been wondering why he has been so many weeks hesitating whether he should accept it or not. The *World* takes him to task with some severity for his indecision. But it appears from a letter written to the President, on the 27th of July, by the gentleman himself, that he lost no time in positively declining the post. When his nomination was only a rumor—namely, on the 14th of July—Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN telegraphed word to the President that he could not go to England. He repeated that telegram on the 15th. But the President had decided for him, and the nomination went to the Senate. Then Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reconsidered the question, as it was very proper he should do, and the result was that he adhered to his original resolution to decline diplomatic honors—such as they are. Once more he made known his views to the President, and after all this it will perhaps strike him as rather hard that he should be ordered up for punishment by the *World*.

Well, then, what is to be done? No doubt the President could easily pick out some one from among his friends who would not throw away this opportunity of gaining distinction. Perhaps it would be well to select a competent man for the post; but we make that suggestion with becoming deference. It is quite certain that the Mission should not be left much longer in its present state. Mr. MOTLEY must be anxious to be relieved from a post which he has not filled to the President's satisfaction. Mr. MORAN is an experienced and safe man, but it is not well to leave everything to the Secretary. Who will take this English Mission? It is being hawked about at present in a manner which does not add much to its dignity. We trust the President has some one in his eye, and it would be well to take care that this "some one" will be ready to turn himself into a diplomatist if he is asked.

The Democracy and the Approaching Campaign.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Rochester shortly after the Republican Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 7th of September, probably not later than the 20th. Our opponents have for many years carefully managed to call their Conventions at a later date than ours, evidently calculating upon taking advantage of any blunders we might be supposed to have made, either in nominations or the construction of a platform. In the present canvass there is rather less sense in such a course than usual, for Democrats seem to have made up their minds about their nominations.

For several months past it has been growing more and more evident that Gov. HOFFMAN would be renominated. He is a popular leader, not only among the rank and file of the Democratic party, but also with the managers, and is therefore sure of the nomination. But whether he can be elected, even though the rest of his ticket is successful, depends upon the temper of the Democratic factions, especially in this City. A bitter feeling of hatred has been engendered here toward Gov. HOFFMAN, which may show itself in open hostility at any time.

There is no question that Tammany will rule in the approaching Convention, nor that Gov. HOFFMAN will be its choice. There are whisperings of intended division, however, to be heard in the Democratic camp, which may or may not be well founded. It is said that a defection can be easily organized in this City and the river counties, which would surely overcome any majority Gov. HOFFMAN would otherwise be likely to get. There is very little probability that so bold an expedient will be adopted, even to serve the ancient grudges of Mozart. The party has always been keenly susceptible to the "cohesive power of public plunder," and at a time like the present the managers will be pretty sure to conciliate the disaffected, at least temporarily, by a judicious use of this influence.

Mr. HOFFMAN'S nomination being already assured, Lieut.-Gov. BEACH, Controller NICHOLS and Commissioners FAY and CHAPMAN will, in all probability, be also renominated. As for the issues to be put forward in the platform, the leaders are inclined to act with great caution, feeling that a slight mistake might involve them in a disaster similar to the one which overtook them in 1868. Hence they seem inclined to avoid any positive declaration of policy. The Canal issue has thus far been steadily avoided, and even the *World's* sensible proposal to accept the results of reconstruction—negro and all—and boldly grapple with "live issues," is received with distrust. It is regarded as a proposition which may do more harm than good to the party in this State. The large Irish vote is to be conciliated. The Irishman and the negro do not fraternize, and it would be a bitter pill to the former to ask him to accept the *World's* proposed new creed. The danger of forcing so radical a change of policy upon the Democratic Party, is enhanced by the fact that the German vote has just been attracted by recent events in Europe to the Republican Party, and also by the prejudices of old Democrats. They are of the kind that are always boasting that they are "original Andrew Jackson Democrats," and they seem to have a Bourbon tenacity of ideas concerning such innovations as the *World* proposes. We apprehend, therefore, that the approaching Democratic State Convention will content itself with a very moderate and innocent expression of policy, and that the managers will depend more upon Republican apathy than upon new measures, to enable them to achieve success in the coming canvass.

Third-Party Movements.

The din of preparation for the Fall campaign has once more awakened the one-idea enthusiasts. They are unchanged and unchangeable. Firmly persuaded that they alone are right, they would mold existing political organizations to serve their special purpose; or, failing in that, they would originate independent parties. The Labor Convention, in session at Cincinnati, has under consideration a project for the formation of a political party that shall be consecrated to "labor reform," whatever that may be, and to a variety of questions which the managers of the movement have succeeded in tacking to it. A party organized under these auspices would be more radical than the ordinary Radicals; it would start with the hypothesis that labor is the slave of capital, and that the emancipation of the former involves a general crusade against many privileges of the latter. The ultra temperance men are a little further advanced in their programme. While the Labor Convention thinks about setting up a party on its own account, the prohibitionists have begun to act. In this State and in Massachusetts they have set in motion an Anti-Dram-shop Party, and have nominated candidates to give effect to their policy. In both instances they have constructed an entire ticket—that of Massachusetts having no less renowned an agitator than WENDELL PHILLIPS at its head. He is relied upon to unite the labor interest with the prohibitory interest, and will probably unite the *isms* of a State rich in intolerant eccentricities better than any other man. Something of the same sort may also be looked for in Michigan; and the *National Standard*—the journalistic heir-at-law of the old *Anti-Slavery Standard*—predicts that the example will be followed in other States.

Why? "Because neither of the existing parties will attempt to do the work deemed essential by conscientious Temperance voters,"—is the answer of the *National Standard*. The labor reformers would give the same response, only adapting it to their special interest. They imitate "conscientious Temperance voters" and assail what they are unable to control. Now, we have no quarrel with enthusiasts, whether prohibitionists or labor reformers. Both classes are probably of some use in concentrating attention upon subjects which offer little attraction to the ordinary politician. When, however, they undertake to set up distinct parties, they inflict injury upon the more advanced of the existing parties, and at the same time render little substantial service to the cause they are most anxious to promote. The anti-liquor men in this State, for example, may draw off enough Republican strength in some localities to render the Democracy successful where otherwise they would be defeated; but this implies no benefit to the Anti-Dram-shop Party. They injure those who in other matters are identified with themselves, and yet do themselves no good. On the contrary, they make opponents of both the regular organizations. It is the same with the labor reformers. By constituting themselves a third or fourth party, they throw away an influence which might be beneficially exercised upon one or the other of the only two parties that can at present hope to wield legislative power, State or national.

If either the prohibitionists or labor reformers were wise, they would hold their strength in reserve, to profit by local opportunities in educating constituencies, and determining the choice between good and bad candidates. Of course, this will not satisfy those who spurn the notion of compromise where wine, or whisky, or beer is concerned. But it should decide the action of more reasonable men. What they cannot prohibit, they may succeed in regulating,—and surely this result is worth an effort by "conscientious Temperance voters." They have seen in this City the difference between the Republican administration of a Liquor law, and the administration of the law under Democratic direction, and the contrast is worth remembering on election-day. The labor reformers have before them a much broader task, and aspire to exercise influence in a much broader arena. Many of their views in regard to the public lands are, however, so just, that their growth in Congressional favor may be confidently predicated, provided the attempt to foster them be confined to the present party channels. Connect them with incipient agrarianism, and financial absurdities, as demagogues in the Cincinnati Convention propose, and the really sensible features of the movement will be buried under a heap of rubbish. If allowed to stand on their merits, with such aid as may be easily rendered through Republican or Democratic organizations, these features will some day be recognized at Washington. Make them the basis of an outside party organization, to be manipulated by wild theorists, or marketable tricksters, and reforms, in themselves not undesirable, will be delayed indefinitely. The zeal which thus outruns discretion is never politically profitable.

English Neutrality.

Naturally enough, both Prussia and France are dissatisfied with the course which is being pursued by British merchants under the Neutrality laws. Each declares that the other is the most favored, and both indulge in open denunciation. Prussia asserts that England practically allows her territory to become the French base of naval operations against the coasts of North Germany, by supplying French ships with coal. She also asserts that England is a magazine from which France can draw any amount of war material. France, on the other hand, complains that English merchants are supplying Prussia freely with everything she needs, and that both the English Government and people sympathize with that country to an extent which impairs their neutrality. Between the two, England is in a fair way to get the ill-will of both belligerents, just as she did in the rebellion in this country, and yet it is said by her Government that she is strictly fulfilling all the duties of a neutral under the law of nations.

The accepted rule now is that neutral ships may carry what they choose to either belligerent, excepting "contraband of war," and to any port which is not blockaded. All goods are declared to be contraband which are especially required for war purposes, such as arms and ammunition, and even such goods may be supplied without offence, subject only to the risk of capture. Under these rules it will be readily seen that in case one of the belligerent Powers has a strong war marine, and the other a weak one, the former possesses a great advantage. This was the case with the North and South during our war, and it is the case now with France as against Prussia. France has a strong navy, and is able to keep a sharp watch, and almost entirely prevent the supply of contraband goods to Prussia, while there is no impediment to trade with France.

So long as the law remains as it is, a commercial people like the English will be pretty sure to take advantage of it, and the result will be that they will have the ill-will of the belligerent which suffers most, and very likely of both. Nations, like individuals, are sure to resent hostile interference when they are engaged in a contest, even though that interference may not be prompted by sympathy. English dealers supply the French fleet with coal, and send large numbers of horses to France, and Prussia very naturally complains, although it is clear that she does so upon insufficient legal grounds. Still the fact exists that a serious ill-feeling toward England prevails in Prussia, while England is lavishing all its sympathy and "moral support" upon Prussia.

Considerable discussion is taking place in England on this subject, and much regret is expressed that the cordial feeling between Prussia and Great Britain has been disturbed. The remedy which is proposed—and it seems to be the only one that can be applied—is to amend the existing Neutrality laws so as to prohibit the sale of contraband goods to belligerent Powers, and to define more fully what articles are contraband. It has also been suggested that the Queen be empowered, by order in Council, to prohibit, temporarily, the supply of such articles as are not strictly contraband, but which may become essential to a belligerent, as is the case with coal just at present.

It is argued that perfect neutrality is in the interests of humanity, inasmuch as it would tend to shorten wars, and that this consideration ought to be sufficient to overrule the objection that it would cripple commerce. Most wars would doubtless be brought to a speedier determination if the belligerents were confined strictly to their own resources, and in many instances we do not doubt that hostilities would be prevented by the general adoption of a policy of perfect neutrality. But aside from that consideration, we believe that in the long run, even so commercial a country as England would not lose by resolutely repressing trade with belligerents, and especially in contraband goods. The good will of other nations is of greater importance to that country than to almost any other, simply because it is so extensively engaged in commerce and manufacturing, and it can far better afford to forego temporary gains than to hazard the permanent loss of future trade.

But Great Britain ought to be controlled by a higher consideration than that of mere pecuniary interest. It should be impartial and fair, and so define the laws as that both belligerents may know what to rely upon. There should be no technical evasion, no quibbling, but an honest, straightforward neutrality, which would win the respect and preserve the good will of all nations which may be so unfortunate as to be involved in war. From the tone of the English Press upon this subject, we judge that the general feeling is in favor of such a policy, and the indications are that it will be adopted—perhaps not soon enough to prevent a misunderstanding with Prussia, but in time for any fresh hostilities which may occur.

Decadence of the Family.

Society in the West seems to be getting into a very chaotic condition. The fatal facility offered by Western laws for dissolving matrimonial alliances, not much exaggerated in the popular legend that on Indiana and Illinois railroads the trains stop five minutes for divorces, as they do in the East for refreshments, is bearing its natural fruit in a corresponding loosening of all domestic ties. The children of that gentleman whose variable taste led him, after four divorces, to return to his first love and remarry his original wife, can scarcely cherish a very lively affection for one another, or a very exalted respect for their fickle-minded parent. As little harmony can be looked for in that other Illinois household, whose master, after divorcing his wife, has engaged her to do housework for himself and her successor at the paltry pittance of $2 a week—a modern GRISELDA.

If this miserable domestic anarchy increases, as it seems to be increasing, we may prepare to bid adieu to all that is dearest and holiest in the Eden of home. The observances of affection which hedge around and sanctify the domestic fireside will come to be forgotten or despised in a social order where one's nearest relatives change almost with every moon. The family circles will disappear, and society will resolve into a cold communism like that of ancient Sparta, or a sensual one like that of modern Oneida. Already one may see signs of this moral transition, not less in the independence of that young lady of Dubuque who has recently sued her mother for libel, than in the Roman virtue of that Ohio farmer who has caused the arrest of his daughter for stealing a horse. It is not necessary to go into such darker evidences of this domestic disintegration as the crime of that wretch, who, at Camden, a day or two since, signalized his emancipation from ordinary social superstitions by murdering his mother. In any condition of society, matricide, we are glad to believe, will be the rarest of exceptions. But all these things are straws; the breeze that blows them may presently swell to a tempest.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is so accustomed to conduct a campaign after the Chinese manner of fighting that we cannot marvel at its aversion to honest and discriminating criticism. It has so much faith in the efficacy of beating gongs and firing squibs and calling names, that it naturally objects to any other mode of warfare. It is indignant, therefore, because we suggested that the responsibilities of power will necessarily throw Republicans to some extent on the defensive, taking no note of the fact that this defense can be conducted successfully, and without impairing the ability of the party to institute, simultaneously, an aggressive policy. There is, too, this difference between us in regard to aggression. The *Journal* proposes to abuse the Democracy. We propose to couple an exposure of the weakness of the Democratic position with an exposition of the course which Republicans intend to pursue with reference to questions in which the country has a substantial interest.

There is nothing, says a writer in the *Opinion Nationale*, so "moralizing" (used as the opposite of demoralizing) as a genealogy, and from this, among other reasons, he deduces an argument for returning to the ancient practice of burning the dead. The connection of ideas may not be very obvious, but it will be better understood when we quote the following recommendation of urn burial: "It would tend to make the family, the eternal basis of society, a true sanctuary, for evil thoughts and domestic quarrels would, in most cases, disappear in presence of the sacred repository of ancestral ashes." The writer claims to have advocated the revival of the funeral pile since 1856, and during the period that has elapsed since then his doctrines are said to have extended even to this country, where, before the outbreak of the war, he states that several towns had thought of putting them in practice. He maintains that cremation of bodies on the battle-field is a great sanitary as well as moral necessity—removing, as it would, the danger of pestilence following in the train of war, and offering, as it might do, the means of restoring to surviving friends, in the form of "a small but sacred deposit of ashes," the remains of the fallen. These purposes, he thinks, could be effected by lighting up on the field of carnage, not a fire but "the purifying gas of the *sarcophèbe*," whatever that may be.

Some of the leaders of the National Labor Congress still appear to cherish the idea that a distinct political party can be created in the interests of the working men. In spite of the repeated failures that in Massachusetts and elsewhere have attended the effort to carry an independent labor ticket, the New-England deputies have not lost faith in their favorite specific for the wrongs of the artisan. It is almost unnecessary to remark that nothing can be more foreign to the spirit of republican institutions than such efforts at mere class representation and legislation. Let it be admitted that capital is more than sufficiently powerful in our State and national Legislatures, it is none the less true that a special and sectional representation of labor would only tend to add a fresh abuse to that which the working men claim is already in existence. The only intelligible platform for artisan voters is one that should seek to secure men capable of an honest and intelligent appreciation of the wants of all classes of the people, since there are, strictly speaking, no questions which call for legislative treatment that can be viewed without prejudice from the interested stand-point of any single section of the community.

Our Police force is not what it should be in numbers or efficiency, and its detective department acts too much in concert with knaves and thieves to vindicate the law as often as it should be vindicated. But the general organization of the force has not hitherto been subjected to the base influences which the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes responsible for the impunity so often enjoyed by crime. The signs of political influences in the force have, perhaps, of late increased, and recent events have proved the necessity of adding to its strength. But the worst manifestations of the evil sketched by our Cincinnati contemporary are in the administration of justice in quarters where partisanship exerts its power. Of the Cincinnati Police, our contemporary says: "We have for our protection a Police force, officered mainly by men appointed at the instance of small politicians, for their serviceability at ward meetings, and for their influence among the rowdies, from which class some of them have been selected." Such is the tendency of things where municipal government passes into the hands of a party which relies for support upon the ignorant, corrupt, and vicious classes.

Reform in the management of the public lands appears prominently among the miscellaneous questions of the day. The President of the National Labor Convention, in his opening address, urged the adoption of a declaration against further grants of public lands, or their sale on any terms, except to actual settlers; and the proceedings of the body make certain the acceptance of this proposition. The Republicans of Iowa, in convention at Des Moines, pledge themselves on the same subject. Without absolutely opposing land grants to railroads, they insist that in all cases ample provision shall be made against speculation or monopoly. The means suggested are "speedy sale at moderate prices, and their occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them." Iowa speaks from experience upon this subject. Few States have seen more of land grants in aid of railroads, and none has suffered more from the obstacles which speculation offers to settlement and prosperity.

In discussing the alarming tendency of the great railroad combinations recently effected in this country, the *Evening Mail* revives the old plan of building public railroads, and permitting the public to put trains upon them and run them at a toll barely sufficient to keep the roads in order. This, it is asserted, would most effectually put an end to the aggressions of the great railroad monopolists. Perhaps so; but it would also destroy all private railroad enterprise, and instead of preventing legislative corruption, would only turn it into new channels. "Rings" would be formed to control the expenditures for construction and management of the public roads, and the people would suffer even more than they do now. The fact is that so long as notoriously corrupt men find their way to our capitals as legislators, they will surely find ways and means to evade the most stringent laws which can be devised to protect the public interests.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Hoxie.

JOSEPH HOXIE, long known as a popular political speaker, as well as a successful business man in this City, died yesterday, at Westerly, R. I., at the age of seventy-five. He was born in Connecticut, and there he spent his early days, but at the age of twenty-five he set out to seek his fortune in the Metropolis. He began as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and by his industry and faithful attention to his duties, was in a few years enabled to set up in business for himself. He became very successful as a merchant, and by his genial manners made himself popular with all who knew him. During the HARRISON and VAN BUREN campaigns he made numerous political speeches, which were characterized by clear and straightforward argument, and a keen and lively wit, which always made him a favorite with his audience. Added to his intelligence and ready wit, he had the advantage of a fine voice and graceful manner, and was a natural vocalist of no mean order. ROBINSON, the man who was accused of murdering HELEN JEWETT, was a clerk in Mr. HOXIE'S employ at the time, and his employer took a zealous part in his defense on the trial. Mr. HOXIE retired from the dry-goods business some years ago and engaged in that of insurance, but latterly he had altogether given up the active duties both of mercantile and political life. In personal appearance, he was tall and of a commanding presence, with flowing white hair and a benignant countenance. He leaves many friends and admirers who sincerely mourn his loss.

Samuel V. Merrick.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died at his home in that city yesterday, at the age of seventy. He belonged to the firm of MERRICK & SONS, machine builders, and had long held a leading position in that branch of business. The gas-works of Philadelphia were built by him, and he was one of the original projectors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and for some time acted as the President of the Company.

Israel W. Morris.

ISRAEL W. MORRIS, a man who has been for many years prominently engaged in the iron business in Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday last at the advanced age of ninety-three.

C. S. Rabbitts.

C. S. RABBITTS, a well-known merchant of this City, died on Wednesday last at Green Lake, Minn.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Winning Yachts at the Late Regatta—Dissatisfaction With the Queen in England—Sir Edward Landseer Very Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The trial of the armored ship *Iron Duke* proved most satisfactory. ....In the regatta, yesterday, the *Vanguard* won the Albert Cup, and the *Folly* won the Vice-Commodore's Cup .... There is deep displeasure here at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral at this crisis, and some persons urge a regency with the Prince of WALES at its head....CORRIGAN, the anti-repeal candidate for Parliament, leads the Dublin poll by 300 votes, and is undoubtedly elected....Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, the eminent painter, is extremely ill.

The Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to guarantee the inviolability of the Pontifical States....The British gun-boats *Dart* and *Reindeer* have been recalled from American waters.

Reasons for Abrogating the Concordat in Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The Baron VON BEUST urged the abrogation of the Concordat, on the ground that it was impossible to maintain relations with a Power whose pretensions are suddenly found to be illimitable.

CANADA.

Ship-Canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain Proposed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 18.—A meeting has been held here, attended by about forty leading capitalists of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, and by all the principal lumbermen in this neighborhood, the object being to forward the construction of the Caughnawaga Ship-canal, to unite the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. It was stated that, the United States being the principal consumer of Canadian lumber, the construction of the canal would increase the value of the production of the Canadian forests, and it was claimed that as a financial measure it should recommend itself to capitalists. The Ottawa lumber trade last year exceeded 4,000,000,000 of feet, the transportation of which would be cheapened by $1 per thousand, compared with the present circuitous route.

WASHINGTON.

Dismissal of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering—A Curious Piece of Testimony—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. W. H. ALLYN, for eight years chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, has been dismissed. He has published a letter in which he alleges that his dismissal was procured by the Chief of the Bureau, J. W. KING, because he opposed the settlement of the Corliss contract for steam machinery in the manner in which it was made by KING, this opposition having finally resulted in an investigation by the Retrenchment Committee, and a provision in the Appropriation bill that CORLISS should be paid upon his contract as much as might be found due him by a board to be convened by the Secretary for that purpose. Mr. ALLYN prints with his letter portions of the testimony taken before the Retrenchment Committee. In this testimony, concerning CORLISS' proposition for a settlement, Vice-Admiral PORTER testified:

"I recommended then that this bill should not be paid until the Board made up their minds. Meantime the Secretary said to me: 'Admiral, there is something on that paper that compromises you with regard to this matter. This was accepted by the former Administration.' I told him no; that was impossible. I could never have done anything to compromise myself in any way, and there was nothing on that paper which could compromise me. He said my name was on it, and that I would find it there authorizing these things. I told him it was no such thing. I knew better. I got the paper and found this written on it "Accept the last proposition. D. D. P.," which is a forgery. Here is the paper. That is not my writing of my name. Then I wrote at the bottom of that, "The above use of my initials is a forgery, and a poor imitation of my name. D. D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral." I showed that to the Secretary, and said from that I should judge there was something wrong in this transaction. He said it looked rather bad. That first satisfied me that there was something wrong on the part of Mr. KING. This was done in Mr. KING's department, I presume, because this paper resided in that department."

Further on, in relation to the same subject, he says:

"That paper is the Corliss proposition, and that forgery, for I do not call it anything else, is an attempt to use my name. It is blurred over and rubbed around, but everybody who knows my name knows that is not it, and that I cannot write that way. If I was going to approve that bill I should have put it in full, in such a way that there would be no misunderstanding, and what I mean to say is, that if there is anything wrong about this, the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is the man who is responsible."

ILLNESS OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. BERTHENY, the French Minister, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

DESTRUCTITE FIRES.

Two Villages Burned in Canada—Extensive Lumber Yard Destroyed in Dubuque, Iowa—Hotel in Michigan.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—A large fire occurred this morning in the village of Tanneries, near this place. Over fifty houses were burned. The loss is not ascertained, but it must be very large.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 18.—The village of Bell's Corners has been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire in the woods is so close that the city was quite illuminated last night. Two or three bears driven in by the fire have appeared in the streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The extensive lumber-yard of WESTON, BURCH & Co., at Dubuque, Iowa, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Four valuable horses perished in the flames. The loss was $50,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance in the Ætna Company, of Hartford.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—The Sherman House, in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is $8,000, and the insurance $4,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 18.—A large fire is raging at Rondout. It is supposed to be Messrs. TURK & BURHAM's lumber yard and sheds.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty with the Yarapai-Apaches—Terms of the Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Later intelligence from Arizona has been received. Gen. STONEMAN has concluded a treaty of peace with the Yarapai-Apaches. The conditions are that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Yarapais are to roam over their district at pleasure, and to visit the settlements when they desire. These Indians have been at war with the whites the past six years.

NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Writs for the Production of the Prisoners Issued by Judge Brooks—Their Arrival at Salisbury.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 18.—Judge BROOKS, the United States District Judge, has ordered KIRK to make returns of writs and prisoners before him at Salisbury. Seventy-three prisoners have arrived there. Gov. HOLDEN sent for Chief-Justice PIERSON, who arrived here last night. The Governor proposed to obey the writs today which had been heretofore issued by the Judge, and deliver up these prisoners before him in Chambers. Some sixteen or eighteen of them arrived here this afternoon. After the writs issued by Judge PIERSON failed, because Gov. HOLDEN refused to deliver up the prisoners, Judge BROOKS was applied to, and issued writs under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States for the delivery of all these prisoners, and ordered a return to be made to him today at Salisbury. Anxiety is felt for the result. Other arrests have been made by KIRK recently.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT SALISBURY.

A later dispatch from Salisbury at 5 P. M., says Mr. TURNER, the editor of the *Sentinel*, and twenty-three others have arrived there. They all appear in good spirits. The prisoners were immediately brought before Judge BROOKS. KIRK was allowed till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to make a return. The prisoners were released on their own recognizance. It is thought all will be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more parties who are still under arrest. BERGEN arrived in Raleigh at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the prisoners, for whom Judge PIERSON had some time ago issued writs. A motion was made by counsel for a dismissal of the petition and retraction of the same, upon the production of WILEY, charged with the murder of STEPHENS, Gov. HOLDEN's counsel made a counter motion for commitment upon a bench warrant, on the affidavit of BERGEN. The motions lie over until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, Judge PIERSON bailing WILEY in the meantime in $5,000. The other eighteen prisoners brought to this city are still under Gov. HOLDEN's guard.

LONG BRANCH.

The President to Remain Until October—Gen. Hazen Going to the Seat of War—Arrangements for the Ninth Regiment.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—President GRANT remains at his cottage with his family. He does not intend to leave for Washington at present, unless business of great importance should call him there. No Cabinet meeting will be held at present. He remains here until October....Ex-Secretary BORIE and his family arrived today, and are the guests of the President....Major-Gen. W. B. HAZEN called on the President and received permission to visit Europe and witness the movements of the war....The arrangements for the Ninth Regiment, which will encamp opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, are all complete The officers will dine at the Metropolitan and the privates at the Continental Hotel. They will arrive on Saturday....The children's grand fancy dress ball took place this evening at the Continental Hotel. Over 300 children were in fancy costumes. Gen. HAZEN, Collector MURPHY and Col. FRANK HOWE were present. The affair was a grand success.

THE WEST.

Excursion of the Illinois Press—Collision on the Detroit River.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Illinois Press Association, made up of editors of the weekly press of Illinois, has been in session here for the past two days, and will continue in session until to-morrow evening, when the entire party will take a steamer and proceed on an excursion to Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Albany, &c., via the Lakes....JEANNETTE A. SIKES, wife of WILLIAM WIRT SIKES, the author, and President of the Authors' Union in New-York, has commenced suit for a divorce in this county. Her complaint is desertion, and failure to provide for the support of herself and children.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—Early this morning the propeller *Free State*, bound down, collided with the scow *C. G. Meisel* near Maiden Dock, in the Detroit River. The scow was sunk, and the wife and infant son of the Captain drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Eight applicants for the vacant cadetship at West Point in the Second Congressional District of this State underwent a thorough competitive examination today. A decision will be rendered to-morrow.

The Big Horn Expedition—Arrival of Wm. H. Seward at Cheyenne—Sinking of a Steamer.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 18.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Sweetwater, reports that about thirty men of the Big Horn Expedition have returned to Camp Brown. The remainder have gone to Montana. No details of the movements of the expedition are given....Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived here today. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, officers, and the Post Band. Mr. SEWARD will remain here a day or two as the guest of Gen. KING, the commanding officer at Fort D. A. Russell.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 18.—The steamer *Ontonagon* struck a rock while passing through the canal, on Monday, and sunk near the beach, about a mile from the outlet. The passengers were saved, with the loss of their baggage. A large number of live stock were on board, including eighty head of cattle, only part of which escaped by swimming ashore. The steamer was bound from Chicago to Marquette. She can be raised.

National Teachers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The National Teachers' Association commenced its annual meeting here today. Nearly 1,000 teachers are present, and more are expected. Among the officers elected for the ensuing year were: J. S. PICKARD, Chicago, President; W. E. CROSLEY, Davenport, Iowa, Secretary; JOHN HANCOCK, Ohio, Treasurer, and a long list of Vice-Presidents. The meeting closes to-morrow.

Trade Between Richmond and Brazil.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—The British brig *Premier* cleared yesterday from Richmond for Rio Grande do Sul, with a cargo of 1,720 barrels of flour. The North German bark *Yankee*, is daily expected to load with a similar cargo, for the same destination.

Yachting—The Cambria Beats the Idler in a Race at Newport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—In the race, twenty miles to windward and return, at Newport, today, between the yachts *Cambria* and *Idler* for a cup valued at fifty guineas, the *Cambria* came in thirteen minutes ahead, beating the *Idler* with a time allowance of nine and a half minutes.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18.—The revenue cutter *Northerner*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived here this evening, having on board Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Gen. GILES A. SMITH, JOHN L. THOMAS, of Baltimore, C. C. FULTON and a party of gentlemen. They leave for Cobb's Island to-morrow.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At the Centennial Anniversary of Palatine Church, a Revolutionary relic, today, 5,000 Mohawkers were in council. Addresses were made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and CHARLES A. SMITH.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Yesterday afternoon ROBERT BRUCE, aged thirty, employed as a cook on board the English ship *Chance*, fell from the gang-plank and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Mysterious Poisoning Case—One Man Dead and Another Dying.

The Syracuse *Journal* of the 18th inst. says:

"On Friday evening last, MICHAEL HOWARD and MATTHEW WELCH, better known in Janesville, N. Y., as 'MATTY' WELCH, were at CADOGAN'S Hotel, in the village. About 10 o'clock these two men started to go home, WELCH boarding at HOWARD's house, and previous to going took what is termed in that locality a 'night-cap,'—that is, a glass of whisky. The bar-tender, WILLIAM RHOADES, gave them tumblers and a decanter of whisky which was in the bar. Each drank a glass, and immediately after HOWARD complained of a burning sensation in his mouth, throat and stomach, and made the remark that he would give $10 if the whisky was out of him. WELCH coincided with HOWARD, and complained of the same burning sensation. They soon started for HOWARD's house, and on arriving, immediately went to bed. HOWARD complained frequently during the night of burning sensations in his stomach, and passed a very restless night. WELCH rested easier, and both felt bad in the morning on arising. They proceeded to the railroad track, both being in the employ of the Binghamton Railroad Company, and working on that section, where they commenced work. About 9½ o'clock HOWARD was taken with retching and purging, and about half an hour after WELCH became similarly affected. They were both taken home, and Drs. KNAPP and JONES called to attend them. After an examination, the attending physicians concluded that both men were suffering from the effects of some corrosive poison, their conditions showing conclusively that both had taken the same drug. Every effort was made to relieve the sufferers, but HOWARD continued to grow worse, while WELCH, toward night, appeared easier, he having vomited freely. HOWARD continued to grow worse until Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings. WELCH continued to improve slightly until Tuesday noon, when he was removed on a bed to Pompey Hill, where his brothers reside. RHOADES, the bar-tender, says the two men drank from the same bottle as other customers; that he has no knowledge of any deleterious substance in either of their glasses; that he was on friendly terms with both the men, and never had been otherwise. RHOADES had been absent pursuant to arrangement prior to the affair, but is back again."

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 19—4 A. M.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The Veteran Financier Struck With Apoplexy—His Condition Precarious—The Family Summoned.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—This evening, as Commodore VANDERBILT was about entering his room at Congress Hall, Saratoga, he fell in an apoplectic fit. He was immediately carried in the room and medical aid was summoned. Two physicians from this City have gone up. No one is allowed to see Mr. VANDERBILT, and the physicians are constantly at his bedside. Every effort is being made to keep the affair quiet and hush it up. It is believed that the excitemet of the races brought on the attack, and from appearances the Commodore lies in a very precarious condition. His family have been summoned to his bedside.

POLITICAL.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Discussion on the President's Address—Chinese Immigration—Resolutions Offered.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress, yesterday, Mr. MCGUIRE, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress; free money, or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the Government, without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority report. Mr. TROUP, of New-York, opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address, until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to the portion of the report against Chinese immigration. The distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated. Mr. LANE, of California, was in favor of the report, and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese. Mr. MCLEAN, of Boston, spoke against coolie immigration or importation. The Chinaman could never become a citizen of the United States, like other immigrants, from his very nature. He would remain a heathen in spite of all Christian influence upon him. The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mrs. LANE, of Boston, submitted resolutions indorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year, demanding for toiling sisters the same rate of wages that members of this Congress receive, &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. FIELD, of Detroit, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal-tender money; demanding immediate relief from all internal revenue taxation, save on whisky, which is to be increased one-fifth; asking for the repeal of duties on articles in common use not grown or manufactured here, &c. Mr. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, offered resolutions touching person discipline, substituting schools of reform for houses of correction and refuge. Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking for legislative protection to miners. Mr. DELANCY, of California, presented resolutions denouncing the coolie system, and asking for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing taxation of tilled lands, and imposing taxation on all lands owned by monopolies and not cultivated. A number of other resolutions were offered which were generally referred to their appropriate committees. The President appointed a Committee on Public Lands to act in conjunction with the Committee on the Platform.

Thursday's Session—Suggestion for a Labor Reform Party Platform.

The Labor Congress met at 9 o'clock today. Mr. CAMERON, of Kansas, rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the resolution of the Leavenworth meeting. Mr. CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the National Labor Reform Party, for the protection, by the ballot, of the interests of the working people, and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a national convention to organize such party. Mr. CUMMINGS supported the resolution in a speech. Mr. WIER, (colored,) of Pennsylvania, offered a proposition to organize an independent political party. The history of all reform movements in this country showed that the cause generally had gained no strength by political organizations. The Anti-Slavery organization had operated on public sentiment outside of politics. Mr. LAVINE, of Illinois, made an earnest speech in favor of Mr. CUMMINGS' resolution. He would admit that the Republicans had given away much land, but the same party had opened all the South to the laboring classes. Mr. TROUP, of New-York, said that experience had shown that the introduction of politics into trade unions had impaired their usefulness.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform reported substantially as follows:

Resolved, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws made during the war.

Second—That the rate of interest is disproportionate to and in excess of the national wealth.

Third—The repeal of the national banking system is demanded.

Fourth—The present greenbacks that are not a full legal tender should be withdrawn, and a currency based on the wealth of the nation issued as a legal tender for all debts public and private, convertible into three per cent. bonds; also, convertible into money at the pleasure of the holder.

Fifth—Opposes the payment in gold of the Five-twenty bonds, the principal of which is legally payable in lawful money.

Sixth—The burdens of the Government should bear equally on all classes. The exemption of bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest from taxation is in violation of the first principles of labor.

Seventh—The tariff should be modified to admit the necessaries of life and such articles of common use as we cannot produce; duties for revenue to be mainly laid on articles of luxury, and such articles as we have the material of in abundance, and so develop the resources of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, cause immigration of skilled labor, create a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for odious and expensive internal taxation, and soon enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe.

Eighth—The public lands belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but saved as a trust for the people and granted free of cost to settlers, in amounts only of 160 acres.

Ninth—The treaty-making power has no authority in the Constitution to dispose of the public lands, without the joint sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The report was signed by the Committee. PETER H. CLARK signed, but excepted to the paragraph relating to greenbacks.

DISCUSSION ON THE PLATFORM.

After the report of the Committee on Platform, Mr. DELANO, of California, offered a resolution, which he asked to have added to the platform, declaring that the presence of Chinese laborers in large numbers is an evil entailing want and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prevented by law. The platform was taken up by sections.

Mr. COFFIN spoke in opposition to the first resolution. He thought it hinted at repudiation. He offered a substitute, which was tabled by a vote of 45 to 15. After considerable confusion, the original resolution was adobted by an overwhelming majority. The resolution touching the rate of interest was taken up. Mr. PETERS, of Washington, took exception to the resolution as it stood. Mr. COGGSWELL, of Illinois, sustained the resolution in a speech. Pending discussion, a recess was taken till 2 P. M. Upon the reassembling of the Congress in the afternoon, the resolutinn of Mr. CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts, came up. After a discussion of one hour on this question, the interest resolution of the platform was taken up. Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, offered a substitute, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted. The resolution pertaining to national banks was then taken up. After debate the resolution was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Office-Holders in Washington—A New Organization.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The different Republican States Associations here, together with the Southern Republican Club, have united in an organization, with the Public Printer, A. M. CLAPP, of New-York, as President. Under the general direction of this organization, the State Associations represented propose themselves to take charge of the work of collecting and expending the contributions of their members for campaign purposes. At the meeting for perfecting the organization, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the object of the National Republican Executive Committee in procuring funds with which to advance the welfare of the Republican cause throughout the country; but would suggest the policy of voluntary contributions as more beneficial for that purpose than a system of arbitrary assessments; that we hail with pleasure the line of policy adopted by the Committee toward the Republicans of Indiana and Pennsylvania on this question, as eminently just, and that we hold it to be the sacred duty of each and every Republican holding position under the Federal Government, at the City of Washington, to contribute liberally according to his ability, of the means derived from these relations which are sustained through party influence and power, to the support of the principles and party which administers the Government at the present period; and further, that men holding these positions and refusing or neglecting to properly recognise this duty are unworthy of party favor and support, and their places should be promptly filled by other Republicans who will demonstrate their grateful respect for the party and principles by which they are profited in a more becoming and substantial manner.

State Temperance Convention Called—The Twenty-Eighth Congressional District of New-York—Congressional Nominations—The Maine Senatorship.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A State Temperance Convention has been called by a Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, to meet in Saratoga, Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, to take action in reference to the approaching State election. The Temperance State Committee, appointed at the State Convention, held in Albany, last March, will meet at the same place on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Gov. HOFFMAN has directed that an election be held in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District on the 8th of November next, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of NOAH DAVIS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The following Congressional nominations were made by conventions held today: In the Eleventh Indiana District, the Democrats nominated S. S. ANTHONY; in the Eleventh Ohio District, the Republicans, at Portsmouth, nominated JOHN F. WILSON by acclamation. In the Fifteenth Ohio District, the Republicans, at Marietta, nominated WM. B. SPRAGUE on the twenty-third ballot. In the Fourth Ohio District, the Republicans, at Piqua, nominated W. B. MCCLURG.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—In the Republican County Convention today, a resolution was adopted declaring Gov. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN the choice of the Convention for the United States Senator to be elected by the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Hon. HUGH J. JEWETT has been nominated by the Democrats of the Seventh District for Congress today.

The Republican Party in Iowa—Platform Adopted at the Recent Convention.

The following platform was adopted at the Republican State Convention, held at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 17th inst.:

1. *Resolved*, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican Party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage, crushed treason, given us the Pacific Railroad, settled the doctrine of the right of extradition, and maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign Powers from interfering with the Governments on this continent. To perpetuate it in power is the only safe guarantee for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the honest faithful and economical Administration of President GRANT, by which our national debt has been so largely reduced.

3. *Resolved*, That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home producers fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provisions being made for securing their speedy sale at moderate prices, and their occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State; and with this view, we indorse the present administration of the State Government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people, and to future Administrations.

6. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interests of corporations.

7. *Resolved*, That while as Americans we feel in duty bound to preserve a just and equitable neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German States were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic Press of the country has been and is now pursuing in support of a despotic imperial dynasty and a causeless war against a people deserving peace and aspiring to a perfect liberty.

8. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and that all the rights and privileges which we as citizens demand for ourselves we will freely accord to them.

9. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of amending our Naturalization laws by striking out the word *white* from the same wherever it occurs.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Judges of the Supreme Court, C. C. Cole, J. D. Day, and W. E. Miller; for Auditor of State, John Russell; for Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; for Treasurer of State, S. E. Rankin; for Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; for Attorney-General, Henry O'Connor; for Supreme Court Reporter, E. H. Stiles; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Lindeman. This ticket will be elected by 35,000 majority.

Democratic District Convention in New Jersey—Hon. John T. Bird Nominated for Congress in the Third District.

The Democratic Convention met, yesterday, at Somerville, N. J., for the nomination of a Congressman in the Third New-Jersey District. The meeting was called to order, at 11 A. M., by WM. PATTERSON, Chairman of the last Convention, and Judge SHARP was elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected Secretaries: Union, Edward H. Fuller; Hunterdon, John L. Jones; Middlesex, Albert Edwards; Somerset, Albert Clark: Warren, James P. Toadvine. A Vice-President was also chosen from each of the counties in the district: Union, Jas. Clark; Hunterdon, Dr. John Blaine; Middlesex, Theo. A. Wood; Somerset, P. C. Schenck; Warren, John Dean. On motion, the rules of the last Convention were adopted. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed by the Chair, after which, upon the nomination of the Hunterdon County delegation, Hon. JOHN T. BIRD, the present representative, was made the candidate of the Democratic Party for a second term.

A committee was appointed to escort Mr. BIRD to the Court-house, in which the meeting was being held. During the absence of the Committee Judge NAAR, of Trenton, was called upon to make an address. Mr. BIRD was then introduced and spoke at some length. He charged the Republicans with having violated their promise made in the Chicago platform, and declared that by this they had forfeited their right to the respect and suffrages of the people. The Committee then reported a series of resolutions bearing on the state of the country and upon the course of the present Administration, and pledging the full support of the party to the nominee of the Convention. The meeting then adjourned.

This is the most strongly Democratic district in New-Jersey. It includes the counties of Warren, Hunterdon, Union, Somerset and Middlesex, and gave at the last election a Democratic majority of nearly 2,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Fourth New-Jersey District will probably again support Col. RAFFERTY for Congress.

Ex-Senator BENJAMIN STARK has returned to Oregon, after eight years of absence—it is understood with the design of being a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. SYDNEY MYERS, of Chicago, Ill., has been honored with a letter from Ex-Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, explaining that gentleman's views on representation and its applicability to nominating conventions.

The Worcester *Spy*, in dealing with the temperance men of Massachusetts, says it would be much more commendable in these gentlemen, and much more consistent with their temperance professions, to direct their efforts earnestly, systematically and persistently to secure an efficient execution of the law as it stands. Heretofore there has been, not a lack of law against the sale of intoxicating drinks, but a lack of such popular support of the law in our towns and cities, as was needed to secure its complete and constant enforcement. So it is now. But what have these men done, heretofore, and what are they doing now, to remove the most serious difficulty the prohibitory law had encountered?

A Convention of the "State Temperance Party," of Illinois, will be held at Bloomington, Aug. 31, "for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party, nominating such State officers as are to be elected this Fall, and a Congressman at large."

Gen. JOHN BEATTY has been nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. JAMES R. HUBBELL, ex-Republican, is the Democratic candidate. Two years ago Gen. BEATTY carried the district by 948 votes, defeating a much stronger candidate than HUBBELL.

The Louisville *Commercial* says of the recent election in Kentucky, that "hardly a single negro voted in Calloway County. There was no violence on the day of election but the current of talk before it was such as to convince the colored voters that they had better stay away from the polls. At the Cuba Precinct, in Graves County, the negroes were driven from the polls by threatened violence."

A Convention of the several State Republican Associations was held at Washington on Tuesday evening, and an organization perfected by the election of A. M. CLAPP, of New-York, President, and CHARLES T. MURRAY, Secretary. Col. COWIE was subsequently elected Financial Agent.

The Virginia *State Journal* says the Republican Party must keep well together and strengthen its numbers from all available sources by trustworthy recruits. It must prepare, as BISMARCK has prepared, for the future in this time of peace. We may lose a few preliminary skirmishes, but no matter, if only we have our forces well in hand for the great decisive battle in 1872.

The Nashville, Tenn., *Banner* says that Col. J. H. SAVAGE, of that State, has declined a nomination for Congress because of the Fourteenth Amendment. "Nevertheless, he thinks the United States has no sufficient cause to hold him, in law and morals, an enemy and a rebel, for he has a rebel leg and a loyal leg—one shattered under the United States flag at Molino del Rey, and the other under the Confederate States flag at Perryville."

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that Col. MERRIAM, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Illinois, has facilities for visiting at least four of the counties of his district, such as few candidates for Congress ever had. He lives at the junction of McLean, Tazewell and Logan Counties, and near the corner of De Witt. His farm is in McLean, Tazewell and Logan; his dwelling is in Tazewell, his barn in Logan, and the bulk of his crop is raised in McLean. He eats in one county, feeds his horse in another, plows with him in a third, goes to church in a fourth, and will go to Congress from all of them.

In the Louisiana Republican State Convention, recently held, Gov. WARMOTH and Lieut.-Gov. DUNN (colored) were pitted against one another for President. The vote was by ballot, and DUNN was elected by 53 votes against 48 for WARMOTH. WARMOTH arose and moved that the election of DUNN be declared unanimous. The Lieutenant-Governor said: "It is the first time, I believe, in the history of this Union, that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of a State have been members of the same convention, and I am sure it is the first time that a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been candidates against each other for the Presidency of a convention." The Lieutenant-Governor, turning to the Governor, continued: "I like the Governor very well. I thank you, gentlemen of the convention, for the compliment you have paid me in electing me over him. I shall endeavor to perform the duties you have assigned to me faithfully and impartially."

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "It was understood at the Tremont Temple Convention, yesterday, that Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS would accept the nomination for Governor. It was also expected that he would receive the nomination of the Labor Reform Convention at Worcester in September. The more enthusiastic members counted upon a considerable accession from Mr. PHILLIPS' anti-slavery friends, who have seldom voted at all. A fair clipping from the Democratic side was also anticipated with some confidence, on account of the favor Mr. PHILLIPS has won with intelligent Irishmen by his eloquent eulogy of O'CONNELL. Altogether, his supporters were able to promise a handsome vote with pretty good reason.

The *True Georgian* says "the Republican Party is largely in the majority throughout the State. The act for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, the regulations for protecting the polls, which Attorney-General AKERMAN will see carried out, and the timely warning he gives the Democracy in his anti-prolongation letter, which we see begins to make them tremble, will secure not only peace and good order at the polls, but a fair expression of the popular will at the ballot-box. Let these things be done, and the 8th of November next will witness a grand victory for national Republicanism throughout the State of Georgia."

The Wilmington *Commercial* says that the Republicans are uniting for the overthrow of the Democratic Party in Delaware.

"The new vote gives the party an opportunity for success, and with a common earnest effort on all hands, success can and will be achieved. It cannot be reached without a united front and full vote; it cannot be reached without the aid, support and hard work of the Conservative Republicans. But they will give their aid. We look confidently to them, in this hour of vital political importance to the present and future of Delaware, to come forward to the work with the old war spirit in their hearts, and help to organize a crushing blow upon our disorganized and alarmed opponents. Surely the earnest tongue of NATHANIEL H. SMITHERS cannot be silent in a contest where there is a sure opportunity of overturning the Saulsbury dynasty and substituting a man like THOMAS B. COURSEY, than whom, to quote Mr. SMITHERS' own generous words, 'there is no man from Brandywine to Baltimore, in whom I have more confidence, if elected Governor of Delaware.' For a personal friend, a steadfast Republican, an honest and God-fearing man, and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. SMITHERS would surely go into the contest with heart and soul, and when it is for victory, and victory over the iron hand of the present State control, we know he cannot be found slow or faint-spirited."

THE CITY.

Important Meeting of the Twenty-first District Republican Association.

An unusually large meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the headquarters, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, Mr. WILLIAM H. DE CAMP presiding.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee the previous evening, a bold attempt was made by two ambitious members to get control of the Association. This action aroused the members of the Association, and hence the more than ordinarily large meeting.

The action referred to was the ignoring of a list of forty-three names of proposed members which had been sent to the Executive Committee for consideration and approval or rejection. The two members indicated above, not believing the proposed members would be quiet tools in their hands, prevailed upon the remainder of the members of the Committee present to reject the whole list without considering it.

In view of this action of the Executive Committee, Mr. E. BROWNE, Jr., moved that the Association take up the names separately and consider them.

Ex-Judge WALSH said the Executive Committee had violated the constitution in not taking action on the list of proposed members sent them for consideration. He believed the Association was not yet so strong that the augmentation of their numbers was not desirable. It was the prerogative of the general body to call the Executive Committee to a sense of its duty, which it had grossly violated, and supersede it by considering the names then and there.

Mr. RAYMOND regarded the Executive Committee as as a partisan clique. He believed the names were objected to chiefly because they were almost all Irish. They differed vastly from President GRANT, when they seemed to think that an Irishman could not be a good Republican, for he had, to show his appreciation of the Irish Republicans, appointed TOM MURPHY Collector of this port. [Applause.]

Mr. FROST said the majority of the names proposed were those of known Democrats. He would only instance that of Gen. GLEASON, who ran for office last Fall on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. SMITH remarked that their Association was not solely intended to make better Republicans out of already good ones, but to also try and call mistaken Democrats to repentance, and point out to them the error of their ways. He believed Gen. GLEASON would be a tower of strength to the Association, as he stood six feet three inches in his stockings. [Laughter.]

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried. The names were then taken up, and the entire list rejected by the Executive Committee unanimously elected.

On the reading of Gen. JOHN HECTOR GLEASON's name by the Secretary, the President observed that he met Gen. GLEASON the day before, and he told him he was a Republican in heart and soul. He intended to work hard in the Republican interest this campaign, and go around the City to deliver addresses. He also stated that he was heartily in favor of the policy of Gen. GRANT, in whose executive abilities he had the most unbounded faith. Gen. GLEASON was elected amid deafening applause.

Some further business of a routine character having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE BINGHAMTON MURDER.

Additional Particulars—The Murderers Still at Large—The Reward Offered.

It seems that the burglars and murderers at Binghamton effected an entrance through a door in the cellar. The door has on it three bolts. The one lowest down can be reached by placing a person's hand under the door, where the sill has been removed, in consequence of addition which the Messrs. HALBERT are erecting to their store. The two other bolts were gained by boring with a bit through the door. The holes were within a few inches of the bolts, which shows that they were made by a person who was somewhat familiar with the door. Having gained an entrance, it is supposed one of the burglars was placed as a guard, or to give an alarm, over Messrs. MERRICK and BURROUGHS, while the other two were carrying off the goods. It must have been some time before the sleepers awakened, for the two persons who had been selected to take out the goods had taken several hundred dollars worth of the choicest silks, and were placing them in the yard in the rear. While they were gone out the sleepers were awakened. Mr. BURROUGHS was the first to start up, when he was hit over the head by a heavy iron bar. The clerks immediately grappled with the robber, and a desperate encounter took place, as the articles strewn on the floor clearly show. The robber's cry for help soon brought his comrades to his aid. They commenced a vigorous firing on the heroic boys, who were so faithfully doing their duty. One of the shots hit Mr. MERRICK just over the ear, and passed clear across his head, but did not come out. In the first encounter the burglar was got down on the floor, and would have got the worst of it, had it not been for assistance. He was pretty severely handled, and the marks which were left on him may lead to the discovery of the murderer. The robbers left a mask and two caps in the store, which may possibly lead to their discovery, but as yet no clue has been obtained. Mayor CONGDON and the citizens of Binghamton are doing everything in their power to ferret out and procure the arrest of the murderers. There were three in number, and were seen soon after they escaped from the store. The Sheriff has offered a reward of $2,500, and the Common Council $2,500, to which the Messrs. HALBERT have added another thousand, which makes $6,000. Great excitement prevails in Binghamton, and had the assassins been captured on the night of the murder, they would undoubtedly have been lynched. Mr. MERRICK, the murdered man, was a native of Walton, Delaware County, and had been in the employ of the Messrs. HALBERT only about four months, and is spoken of as a most estimable young man. After he was shot he did not utter a word, and remained unconscious until the time of his death, which took place about an hour after the fatal shot. A Coroners' jury was summoned yesterday, but no new facts were elicited, and nothing was discovered throwing the least light upon the identity of the murderers. It is hoped that they will speedily be arrested and made to suffer the just penalty for their great crimes.

The Bank Shooting at Carbondale, Penn.—Death of the Burglar.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 18th inst. gives the following account about the shooting of the burglar at Carbondale, Penn., on Wednesday night, while in the act of breaking into the First National Bank of that city: "The Police," says the *Republican*, "had their eye on him throughout the evening, and at about 2½ o'clock this A. M. they followed him down-town till he approached the bank, and then lost sight of him. While there they heard some noise at the rear door and windows of the bank, and quickly going around they saw a man who had dropped down near the stone steps of the door. He had pulled his coat over his head and feigned drunkenness. In the act of taking him into custody Policeman LUNNEY, knowing they had a desperate character to deal with, shot him, the ball lodging in the back of the brain. The physicians say he cannot live. This fellow is the same one who some time ago snapped his pistol at Marshal VOYLE, which, luckily for Mr. VOYLE, was not loaded. In his pockets were found a loaded revolver, two or three watches, skeleton keys, and some burglars' instruments. Policeman LUNNEY is Assistant Chief of Police; he did not shoot the burglar until after he had drawn a revolver upon him. Great excitement prevails here over the matter, and crowds after crowds of curious people have visited the bank during the day. Mr. H. S. PIERCE, President of the bank, arrived here from Scranton this afternoon.

The wounded burglar was taken to Wilkesbarre Jail this afternoon, and died between 5 and 6 o'clock.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Latest War News; The Three Days' Battles Before Metz; Immense Losses on Both Sides; The French Still Retreating; A French General's Account of the Affair at Forbach; Official Notice of the Blockade; A Conspiracy Discovered; Riots in Lyons.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—The Prohibitory Party in Massachusetts; The Judicial Elections in Tennessee; The Labor Congress; State Conventions.

GENERAL TOPICS—Taking the Census; A Sham Duel; The Digby Child-stealer; Funeral of Admiral Farragut; The Red River Expedition; The Wethersfield Tragedy.

AGRICULTURAL—Effects of Lime on Land; A New Method of Irrigation; The Middletown Fair; The Farmers and the Milk-dealers.

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MARRIED.

FAIRCHILD—MAURIAC.—In Flushing, N. Y., on the 17th inst., by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, LAURA S. MAURIAC and E. A. FAIRCHILD.

DIED.

BROWNELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, West 14th-st., Mrs. CHARLOTTE DICKENSON BROWNELL, widow of the late Right Rev. Bishop of Connecticut.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment on Saturday.

BAYLEY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—In Hancock County, Georgia, on the evening of the 8th inst., Major-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, late of the United States Army.

HOXIE.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, the 18th inst., JOSEPH HOXIE, of this City, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, WILLIAM FRANKLIN JACKSON, son of Wm. H. and Mary V. Jackson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages at the Amboy boat, pier No. 1 North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, to proceed to Green-Wood.

MILLER.—In the City of Hudson, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., CORNELIUS H. MILLER, in the 49th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

PETTIGREW.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JENNIE C., wife of James R. Pettigrew, and daughter of Robert and Jennie McQuhae, in the 27th year of her age. Also, infant son of James R. and Jennie C. Pettigrew.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 209 East 48th-st., on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Jersey City (late Hudson City) on Wednesday, 17th inst., HENRY A., youngest child of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, corner of Magnolia-avenue and Summit-street, on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

VAN BLARCOM.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, HANNAH VAN BLARCOM.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Jeremiah Van Riper, No. 190 (old No. 72,) West Warren-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

VAN WINKLE.—At Teaneck, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, RICHARD, infant son of John W. and Clara Van Winkle, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Belinda Van Winkle, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Northern Railroad train leaves ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 1 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., JABEZ WILLIAMS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Calyer-st., Greenpoint.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Coming Exhibition of the American Institute—A Grand Display Anticipated—Preparations of the Managers—The Improved Empire Rink Open for the Reception of Goods.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute announce that the Empire Skating Rink on Third-avenue, near Sixty-second-street, having just been enlarged and improved, is now open for the reception of goods, and on Wednesday, Sept. 7, the Grand Exhibition will be formally opened to the public by an address at 12 M. It will continue open every secular day until Nov. 2, when the closing address will be delivered and awards to successful exhibitors announced.

The following is a list of the new officers chosen for the present year:

Horace Greeley, President.
Wm. Hall, Chas. P. Daly and Nathan C. Ely, Vice-Presidents.
George Peyton, Recording Secretary; Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary; Sylvester R. Comstock, Treasurer.
Board of Managers—Orestes Cleveland, Wm. H. Butler, J. G. Herriot, C. W. Hull, Wm. S. Carpenter, Geo. Timpson, J. W. Stratton, James Knight, Thos. Rutter, Thos. Hicks, Saml. R. Wells, J. B. Lyman, J. T. Smith, Wm. Shriver, W. E. Pease, Thos. D. Stetson, Jas. R. Smith, Chas. E. Burd, E. S. Dickinson, Chas. H. Clayton, Henry J. Newton, A. M. Eagleson, Frank Everdell, Thos. Varker.

The managers expressly desire and urge exhibitors to hurry forward all goods not of a perishable character at once, thus securing good locations for exhibition and also avoiding the inevitable rush of articles which always occurs about the day of the public opening.

The building enlargements and improvements, including decorations, painting and refitting, have been quite extensive, involving an expense of about $12,000. A largely-increased area of space has been secured by leasing adjoining lots of ground, thereby enlarging the exposition and machinery departments to the extent of about 100,000 square feet. The painters are now at work, and the interior woodwork is all being painted white.

The Second-avenue entrance to the building has just been enlarged, and is now especially adapted to the reception of machinery. A new adjoining building, forty feet square, has just been completed, which is especially designed for steam power. New main lines of shafting, with stationary engines, provided with water and gas pipes, has been erected by the managers.

The Third-avenue main public entrance is being improved by enlargement, and a covered passage-way to the sidewalk, which is to be covered, painted and lined on either side with evergreens and flowers. Facilities for visitors reaching the Fair this Fall have been considerably increased by the extension of the Madison-avenue railway line, which is now running cars from the Astor House to Yorkville.

A new Belgian pavement has been recently completed in East Sixty-fourth-street from Fifth to Third avenues, making a fine carriage-way from the west side to the east.

The managers have issued the following circular:

"The desire expressed by many to avail themselves of this occasion to exhibit their products will not excite surprise. American skill and invention are making such rapid strides in every branch of the useful arts, that no adequate conception can be formed of the actual advance unless specimens of improved machines and processes can be frequently submitted for examination and comparative tests. In the Old World the development of new plans for utilizing the forces and products of nature is so slow and uncertain that annual displays of skill and handicraft, under the auspices of a single Government, is not deemed essential. An international exposition once in a decade of years seems to satisfy the pride and curiosity of the European public; but in our own country the love of novelty, the passion for improvement, and the yearning for a better way, is so strong and general, that annual industrial exhibitions are demanded, and those who can afford to try new methods and processes, for their own benefit, are found to be the unfailing patrons of such displays. It must be admitted that county and State fairs and exhibitions by incorporated societies are very frequent, yet in most instances they do not excite unusual interest, except in their immediate neighborhood.

The American Institute may, therefore, be said to stand alone in its aim to be national in its character and influence. Its chief object is to call together, from all quarters of the Union, at stated periods, specimens of the best work, the greatest skill and the rarest ingenuity, and to test their comparative merits. The annual exhibition of the Institute, on account of its completeness, may be regarded as the best index of American progress.

It affords unusual facilities for the display of new inventions, and by its long continuance gives all classes of visitors ample time to satisfy themselves as to the actual value and merit of any article they may desire to use, thus affording to manufacturer and purchaser, to producer and consumer, a golden opportunity. To those who have failed to secure the highest award at former exhibitions, it holds out strong inducements to again present their work and inventions in such improved form as will enable them to bear off the palm, and their expectation in this regard will be naturally increased by the assurance that the managers use their best endeavors to select competent and impartial judges, whose decisions will not be overturned or invalidated by any personal bias or official interference.

A permanent classification of articles on exhibition has been arranged, and seven departments selected. They are as follows:

1. Department of Fine Arts and Education, including seven groups, consisting of paintings, engravings, photographs, sculpture, musical instruments, printing, &c.
2. Department of the Dwelling, including seven groups, consisting of apparatus for warming rooms, cook-stoves, lamps, kitchen-ware, carpets, furniture, doors, window-sashes, &c.
3. Department of Dress and Handicraft, including seven groups, consisting of apparel for males and females, cloths, jewelry, writing-desks, &c.
4. Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy, including seven groups, consisting of soaps, acids, leather, paints, dye-stuffs, flour, meal, &c.
5. Department of Engines and Machinery, Consisting of stationary engines, pumping machinery, machinery for working of metals and wood.
6. Department of Intercommunication, consisting of locomotive engines, carriages, models of vessels, telegraphic apparatus, fire engines, &c.
7. Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, consisting of plants, flowers, fruits, butter, cheese, mowers, reapers and products of the soil used in the arts.

The grade of premiums and testimonials will be as follows:

First Premium—Large medal and diploma, which may set forth the reasons which govern the judges in rendering their decision.

Second Premium—A medal and diploma. An entrance fee of $3 will be charged upon all goods for competition.

Tables for exhibitors are furnished by the managers without extra charge. No petroleum or patent medicines will be allowed a place in the exhibition. No goods can be sold and delivered within the Fair.

The Board of Managers have nearly perfected arrangements with all the prominent railway, steamboat and express companies to severally return freight free all articles exhibited, the freight on which shall have been paid to New-York. Several of the leading features of the exposition, which will probably become popular, are entirely new inventions. Among others is a large church organ by Jardine, which is expected to work upon a new principle through the adoption of a pressure of twelve pounds. This musical instrument will be placed against the rear eastern wall, in an elevated position, about twenty feet from the floor.

One of the largest soda-water fountains ever built will be erected in the middle of the main hall.

A newly-invented hotel elevating apparatus will also be on exhibition and in working condition, treating those who may desire it, to a ride to the top of the Rink.

The Committee of Fine Arts and Education, consists of Messrs. Newton, Stetson and Clayton. On Engines and Machinery, Messrs. Shriver, Stratton and Dickinson. On Agriculture, and Horticulture, Messrs. Carpenter, Lyman and Burd.

The Police—An Official Head Struck Off.

Chief of Police Bowen was dismissed by the Police Commissioners of New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday night, in a stormy session which lasted till 1 o'clock Sunday morning. He was tried upon the charge recently made by the *Palladium* that he, in his official capacity, in company with another man, blackmailed a man out of $10.

A Peculiar Case of Alleged Parricide—A Boy Shoots His Father for No Reason.

A singular case of alleged parricide is reported as having come up before the Shrewsbury Assizes lately. It was proved that on the evening of April 13 Dr. Wilson was lying on the sofa in the dining-room asleep. He was awakened by a severe blow on the eye, as he at the time thought, and before he could recover himself he felt himself wounded in the head. He had, in fact, been shot with two bullets from a revolver; one had entered the eye, the other had lodged upon the skull. He saw no one, but the first thing he heard was his son, the prisoner, calling loudly for assistance. Another important witness was Miss Martha Wilson, the prisoner's sister. She proved that she and her brother were sitting upstairs when, some ten minutes before the shots were fired, he left the room and went into the surgery, which is on the ground floor near the dining-room. Her attention was attracted by the first pistol-shot. She listened, and then hearing another, she hastened to the head of the stairs, when she heard her brother calling, "Patty, Patty, papa has shot himself." These were the principal facts of the case, but further evidence was gone into to show that the wounds were inflicted by a pistol which belonged to Dr. Wilson, and to which a stranger would not have access, and also that the prisoner, in driving to Shrewsbury for a medical man, had purposely driven more slowly than was necessary. For the prisoner it was proved that he had been an affectionate son and brother, that there was no motive whatever for the commission of the crime, and that it was possible for a stranger to have entered the house, and, finding the pistol, to have shot Dr. Wilson, to avoid detection. Mr. James, in an exhaustive speech of nearly two hours' duration, strongly urged these views, and after hearing the summing up of the Judge, the jury, at a late hour, returned a verdict of not guilty, a result which was received with loud applause.

GERMAN AID COLLECTIONS.

What their Object is—A Couple of Down-town Patriots—How in Helping their Countrymen They Help Themselves.

The echoes of the tocsin sounding the European war alarm wafted to our shores, no sooner reached the ears of the patriotic *emigrés* from the "Vaterlandt"—worthy denizens in our midst—informing them that their beloved country was about to resort to arms to punish their Gallic neighbors for past and present insults, than they prepared to give her all the assistance in their power. Meetings were held and resolutions adopted to the effect that measures should be taken throughout the country for the establishment of German National Aid Associations, by whose agency contributions should be collected and forwarded to the mother country, weekly or monthly. Money, the sinews of war, in large and small sums, the patriotic Germans were willing to give for the benefit of their suffering friends and defenders of their native land. Societies were organized under the best auspices, and with such were Gen. Sigel, Mr. Wesendouch, of the Germania Life Insurance Company, Dr. von Holst, Mr. Petrach, and other prominent and worthy gentlemen at their head. They had for their object the raising of a fund for the support both of the wounded German soldiers' and of the widows and orphans of those slain in the war. King William of Prussia was notified by telegraph of the existence of this enterprise. The utmost enthusiasm took possession of the "sometime" phlegmatic Teuton's breast, and all alike with spirit and energy entered into the affair. In each ward of this City local German Aid Clubs sprang into life, and out of a chaotic tumult of national demonstration a regularly organized system came. The City was divided into districts, to which men were appointed for the purpose of visiting the German residents therein, and inducing them to contribute. The collectors went to work cheerfully, and success crowned their efforts. But despite the precautionary measures taken to guard against fraud, rascals, seeing before them a fine opportunity for personal aggrandizement, were not slow to improve it. A Times' reporter happened in the vicinity of a couple of German aid collectors the other day, whose operations very much interested him. These men, we will say, for the information of our readers, both keep lager-beer saloons not far from Printing-house Square, as we were told, and belong to one of the German Aid Societies in an adjoining ward. They start every morning from their homes to visit some of their countrymen in the neighborhood, with a view to getting some money for King William's soldiers, and a little for themselves, as the sequel will show. The first, whose name is Fritz, one day last week, called upon a German woman who keeps a bakery, is known to be a liberal and patriotic daughter of Prussia, and, best of all, a widow, with a good business. Fritz—a friend of the family, by the way—walked into the store about 10 A. M., (the time of day at which it is most free from customers, and the good proprietress is at leisure,) expecting to find her there. In this he was disappointed, and met her son instead. This young man, aged twenty-two or three, is in the habit of attending to all matters connected with the business for his mother, and on being asked by Fritz for her, replied that she could not then be seen. "However, Fritz," said he, "I guess I can attend to anything just as well as she could." "Oh," said the other, "it is noting; I only vant to spheak mit her a little. I comes another time."

Now the young man was rather smart, and, knowing his visitor to be a collector, shrewdly surmised the object of his visit and inquiringly said, "You want money, I suppose, for the German Aid Society!" "Eh!" "Vell, das ist so," replied the other; "I come to see your mudder and ask her if she gif somdings for die Prussian soldiers vat fights mit the Franzoose. Every man gif a little und all helps de King a little bit, und he knocks dem Franzoose to bieces richt avay; 'das ist alles.'"

The son, looking hard at the corpulent collector, suggested that King William had got himself into the "muss," and if he wanted any aid to carry it on, he should seek for it among his crowned brother despots in Europe, rather than from the honest, hard-working Germans in the States, who owed him nothing, and had enough to do to take care of themselves. Moreover, he continued, there are plenty of poor Germans in this City, not to say country, who stand in need of our aid. And every dollar we can spare ought to be devoted to their use. Look at our German Hospital in this City, unfinished for want of funds. If you came with proper credentials soliciting money in its behalf, I am sure we, that is, mother and the rest of the family, would very readily contribute $50 in an instant. But we have no money for King William or those who serve under him. They do not fight for us. Let those for whom they do battle see to it that they and theirs are provided for.

This was a crusher to Fritz, and he departed. Next day his friend, collector No. 2, Hans thinking No. 1 had not displayed diplomatic skill sufficient, resolved upon seeing the young man himself. He went, but was no more successful than Fritz. On the contrary, instead of getting any satisfaction from his visit, he afforded a great deal to the parties visited. He told them that he had been very successful in his circuit, and had taken about $120 in subscriptions in one day. Being asked if the whole of that sum would be handed into the head-quarters of the Association, he said that it would, less $50 expenses which he had incurred during the day. The details of these expenses are as follows: Having worked during the forenoon and obtained a good many dollars from the German women in their district, who, it may be well to say, are always very patriotic, and, under pressure, can be made to come down handsomely whenever appealed to in their country's behalf, the collectors, these in question, we learn, met at some restaurant, at midday. Here they counted their gains, in which operation they had to be aided by an extra good dinner and a few bottles of champagne, the cost for them being paid out of the contributions in their hands. Champagne $5 or $7 a bottle, fifty-cent cigars and a recherché repast for two made a very respectable bill to defray. Add to it these honest gentlemen's payment for their time set at their own value—$10 or $12 a day—and the $50 expenses are easily reached. That there should be any check on these mal-practices, we were told, is very difficult, seeing that the shrewd collector, although obliged to turn in a list of his receipts with the names of the contributor to each item, could and did avoid detection by omitting to record the names of those poor women who gave their mites for their suffering countrymen's sake, and in ignorance of the law which called for the publication of their patriotic deed. So that nothing being said at head-quarters about the matter, nothing is known of the fraud. Our informant told us also that these men made no secret of charging some expenses, a trifle no doubt, which helps them with the foregoing method to a very good remuneration for a very short day's work while the war excitement lasts, and no doubt causes these men and any others who follow their footsteps to feel that this terrible calamity to Europe has worked them pecuniary good.

Elopement from Branford, Conn.—Arrest of the Lothario.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 17th inst. says:

"An elopement is just now exciting the good people of Pine Orchard, in the staid town of Branford. The parties are George Reed, a Scotchman, twenty-two years of age, and Miss Jennie Lewis, aged fifteen, daughter of Mr. Charles Lewis. The lovers had been keeping company some time, but the young man's suit was unfavorably met by the young lady's parents. They finally concluded to take the matter into their own hands, and took the evening train for New-Haven on Monday, being accompanied hither by a young friend named Archibald Gardner. They sought the office of Registrar Bissell, but that official declined issuing a marriage license because of the young lady's minority. They subsequently proceeded to the wharf, and embarked on the steamer for the Metropolis, Reed making an unsuccessful effort to secure a state-room. Gardner returned up-town, passed the night at the Merchants' Hotel, and was arrested Tuesday morning, Miss Lewis' friends having telegraphed the facts to the Police during the night. They also telegraphed to New-York to have the runaways arrested, but nothing had been heard Tuesday night. Gardner convinced Mr. Lewis that he had no hand in the affair, and he was released."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made at the Exchange, yesterday, the only one advertised, the lease of the Glenham Hotel, on Fifth-avenue, being postponed until the 22d inst. The attendance was good, quite a number of parties interested in the above-proposed transaction being present, and expecting it to take place. Real estate business still continues dull, and little of interest occurs to disturb the existing monotony. It can hardly be expected to revive until after the 1st of September.

The auction sale of real estate belonging to the Evergreen Cemetery Association, in Brooklyn, which was to have taken place yesterday at No. 16 Court-street, in that city, was again postponed to the 2d of September at noon. The cause of delay, the *Post* of last evening remarks, was a recent motion in the Supreme Court to set aside the order of sale and allow the creditors to contest the validity of the bonds, which are liens upon the property. The affairs of the Evergreen Cemetery Association are very much complicated. Since its organization, about twenty years ago, a number of its managers have bought adjoining farm lands, and resold them to the Association at several times the original cost. In order to indemnify themselves for the sale they would issue and sell bonds of the Association. It is now proposed that the creditors should be permitted to contest the validity of these bonds. This action would reopen the whole case and require a repetition of the legal proceedings of the last three years. Its result would probably lead, as now, to a sale; for it is said that by a sale only can the affairs of the Association be properly arranged. According to the present arrangement of Philo T. Ruggles, the referee, half the proceeds, should a sale take place, will accrue to the creditors and half to the bondholders. The amount of land to be sold comprises about 190 acres, all of which, except about seven acres, or over 100 City lots, must be sold for burial purposes only. The sale will in no way interfere with the rights of the present plot owners. Their rights will all be reserved.

Messrs. Johnson & Miller were eminently successful yesterday in their adjourned sale of lots on the Berry Farm, at Carlstadt, N. J. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and the lots sold disposed of at good prices. Upward of 250 were struck off at an average price of $150 per lot. The details of the transactions will be found below. The lots are each 25x100.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

CARLSTADT, N. J.
By Johnson & Miller.

Block No. 9.	
4 lots, Nos. 17 to 20, 8th-st. and Berry-av.	$620
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, 8th-st.	720
4 lots, Nos. 21 to 24, 9th-st. and Berry-av.	720
4 lots, Nos. 25 to 28, 9th-st.	500
4 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, 8th-st.	440
4 lots, Nos. 29 to 32, 9th-st.	500
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, 8th-st.	440
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, 8th-st. and Germania-av.	580
4 lots, Nos. 33 to 36, 9th-st.	600
4 lots, Nos. 37 to 40, 9th-st. and Germania-av.	680
Block No. 1.	
4 lots, Nos. 17 to 20, Hackensack road	$1,080
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, Hackensack road	920
4 lots, Nos. 25 to 28, 5th-st.	920
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, Hackensack road	840
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, Hackensack road	920
40 lots, Nos. 1 to 40, 5th, 6th, Berry and Germania avs., block No. 3	8,400
Block No. 11.	
4 lots, Nos. 17 to 20, 9th-st. and Berry-av.	520
4 lots, Nos. 21 to 24, 10th-st. and Berry-av.	560
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, 9th-st.	440
4 lots, Nos. 25 to 28, 10th-st.	400
4 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, 9th-st.	420
4 lots, Nos. 29 to 32, 10th-st.	420
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, 9th-st. and Germania-av.	440
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, 9th-st.	340
4 lots, Nos. 37 to 40, 10th-st., and Germania-av.	440
4 lots, Nos. 33 to 36, 10th-st.	380
Block No. 12.	
4 lots, Nos. 17 to 20, 10th-st. and Berry-av.	$380
4 lots, Nos. 37 to 40, 11th-st. and Berry-av.	340
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, 10th-st.	300
12 lots, Nos. 1 to 12, 10th-st.	900
16 lots, Nos. 21 to 36, 11th-st.	1,100
Block No. 13.	
20 lots, Nos. 1 to 20, 11th-st. and Hackensack Railroad	$1,300
Block No. 2.	
4 lots, Nos. 8, 9, 46 and 47, Hackensack road and 5th-st.	$1,180
4 lots, Nos. 10, 11, 45 and 44, Hackensack road and 5th-st.	1,200
27 lots, Nos. 1 to 11, 40 to 50, and stone mansion and barn, Perry-av.	12,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Cannon and Stanton sts., s. e. corner, 25x100, ½ part	$7,000
James-st., No. 60, 16.8x100	3,000
65th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 1st-av., 120x100.5	11,500
71st-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	4,000
109th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	2,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Clarkson-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Murphy-st., 50x100	$650
Herkimer-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Albany-av. 16.8x100	6,500
Lawrence-st., w. s., No. 70, 25x107.6	4,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 75x90	700
Sanford-st., e. s., 241 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	850
Varet-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	637
Varet-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 27.8x100	700
18th-st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100	2,300
Graham-av. and McKibben-st., n. e. cor., 25x100	3,725
Liberty-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 25x100	1,300
Rahway-av., n. s., 600 ft. n. of Thatford-place, 75x100	400
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 118 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x100	1,900
Wythe-av., s. s., 55 ft. n. w. of Keep-st., 18.6x64	2,350
7th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25x87.10	1,075
20th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	3,300
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Jefferson-place and Union-place, s. e. corner, 200x200	$1,400
10th-av., w. s., lot No. 28, Centre Mt. Vernon, 50x100	450
Jefferson-place and Tuckahoe road, s. e. corner, 50x—	450
Mamaroneck.	
Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28, map of Grand Park	$10,000
Morrisania.	
Clinton-st., n. w. s., part of lot No. 101 Morrisania, 18x150	$400
Clinton-st., n. w. s., adjoining above, 18x150	400
Mount Pleasant.	
Hudson-st., e. s., adjoining S. Griffith's, 37x260	$2,500
West Farms.	
James-st. and Corsa-av., s. corner, 100x500	$10,000
Yonkers.	
Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining an alley 20 ft. wide, 50x173	$10,200
Spring-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Kellinger-st., 25x100	1,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Orange-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Nesbitt-st., 25.1x102	$2,000
Belleville-av., n. s., 21 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 27x117	6,000
Park-place and North Canal-st., s. e. cor., 25x209.7x68x54.9	60,000
Court-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of South 9th-st., 25x100	1,450
1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	600
High-st., n. s., adjoining Wallace-place, 50x103.11	6,251
New-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Morris-av., 52x106.6	2,000
East Orange.	
Grove-st., e. s., 146 ft. n. of Grove-place, 84x126	$2,910
Montclair.	
Newark-av., n. s., adjoining Dodd's place, 50x100	$2,500
Caldwell.	
Gould to Wilson, 2 48-100 acres	$3,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25x100 IN LONG ISLAND City on easy terms, two minutes' walk from the 34th-st. Ferry; a rare chance for a man of limited means to be his own landlord. Address by letter, CLERK, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 43d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—100 TO 300 ACRES, FAIR buildings, good condition, orchard, brook, for grazing, first-class Brooklyn improved property in exchange. Address particulars, location and price C. B., Owner, care John Brainerd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
GRAND CONTINUATION SALE.
279 SPLENDID LOTS
on the
VAN NURSE FARM,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.
A SPLENDID COLLATION,
consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.
How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.
MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT.
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns
NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST.
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
[OF THE]
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
TO FORM THE
NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the
"NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,"
and to be located in the City of New-York.
Dated New-York, June 28, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ,	ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU,	GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.	WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER,	Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER,	JACOB ROMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER,	MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG,	M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KRUTINA,	ISAAC WALLACH.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,995,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FORGERY OF NOTES.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Having just been informed that certain alleged promissory notes, purporting to have been made by me, have been recently offered for negotiation or sale, or have been negotiated, discounted, or sold in this City, I hereby notify all parties and persons to whom the said alleged notes may be presented for negotiation or sale, or who may have purchased or discounted the same, that the said notes are
FORGERIES.
That I have made no such notes, and that there are no promissory notes of mine now outstanding, or in circulation, and I caution all parties from discounting, purchasing, or in any manner dealing with the same.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 126 East 17th-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.
This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.
LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.
Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.
Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 5th-st., near Bowery, lamp-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 289 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; or would do house-work; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in some nice family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 224 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESS-MAKER WITH FIRST-CLASS references, wishes engagements by the day or week at reduced terms; no objection to the country. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; good City driver; the best of City references; five years in last place. Address L. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands all branches, and laying out of new places and drainage; is middle aged; small family; will be found useful. Apply to H. C. HOADY & SON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, M. GACHET, No. 176 6th-av., in store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A situation as gardener; understands the management of green-houses and graperies, fruit and vegetable garden; would go as assistant. Call or address H. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man of long experience in the City; can produce the best of City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at No. 4½ Amity-st., in harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PLACE as farmer, or to act in any capacity about a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, English, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address A. B. C., No. 711 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man (Protestant) as coachman and groom; can milk, if desired. Address A. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

JANITOR OR LIGHT PORTER'S place wanted by a thoroughly reliable man who has ten years' reference from his last place. Address HENRY JONES, care of Arnold, Constable & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBER-maid to go to Staten Island; must be a Protestant. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., after 10 A. M.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS—THIS DAY. Straw Hats, new styles; Leghorn Real White Chip, $6 Hats, worth $12. Great bargains. Save this. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing." CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.
Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.
Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.
OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT,
A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.
AUG. 15, 1870.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18 | Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24 | Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25 | Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31 | Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.....Sat., Aug. 20 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 27 | Britannia....Wed., Sept. 14
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 3 | Iowa.....Wed., Sept. 21
India.....Sat., Sept. 10 | Caledonia....Wed., Oct. 5
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 17 | Britannia....Wed., Oct. 26
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 24 | Iowa.....Wed., Nov. 2
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A.M.
HELVETIA, GENOA, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Steam-ship DENMARK, from Havre, will discharge under general order, at Pier No. 46 North River, on Friday, 19th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees are requested to remove their goods as soon as landed.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, No. 69 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST,
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 20 at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23. 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITEHAT..Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.
The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,500 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 Currency.
Second Cabin.....60 Currency.
Steerage.....30 Currency.
For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1870. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River,
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Oct. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLENDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.
O. COHEN & CO., Agts., Savannah. B. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 49 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 113 Malden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE.....Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on dock.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 206 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
NEXT YEAR'S BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
The references—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 33 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS RINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will continue
MISS MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 29 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department. (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 57 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly Mr. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept 28.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 31th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRENCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Bogardus Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 607 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 58, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 126, 128 and 130,) the Eastern end of the Twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of a refined home school. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Kondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, No. 1,519 and 1,521 Spruce-st., Philadelphia. Pa., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERBVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and attainments; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogue, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HILL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEAU, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Circulars, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 185 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, DWILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 14.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y., select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTItute, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. E. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M. Those were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, TUESDAY, Sept. 27. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 9 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. PLACE, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept

SARATOGA RACES.

Sixth and Last Day of the Summer Meeting.

A Splendid Assemblage, Beautiful Weather, and Four Capital Races—Biddy Malone Wins the Hurdle-Race, Flash of Lightning the Dash, Helmbold the Four-mile Race, and Glenelg the Consolation Purse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONGRESS HALL, }
SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. }

There was a magnificent assemblage of visitors on the course today, to witness the racing of the sixth and last day of the meeting. The same delightful weather prevailed as on the previous days and the highly interesting character of the racing afforded the highest enjoyment to the thousands of spectators.

There were four races on the day's programme, the first being that popular contest known as a hurdle-race. Three horses ran of the four entered, all old opponents—*Oysterman*, *Biddy Malone* and *Sir Joseph*; *Morris* being withdrawn on account of lameness. It proved a highly interesting race, *Sir Joseph* leading for a mile and a half, when *Biddy* closed on him, was at his saddle-girths as the last hurdle was jumped, and her superior speed over the flat enabled her to win by a length from *Oysterman*, who beat *Sir Joseph* for second place in the last few strides.

The second race was for horses that had run and not won at the two meetings, three-quarters of a mile dash. It was won by the favorite after a fine race with *Chillicothe*, the pair being the only horses really in the race, although eight started.

The four-mile race was won by *Helmbold*, after a magnificent race with *Carrie Atherton* and *Pat Malloy*. At one time *Helmbold* looked as if he was beaten, for he showed unmistakable signs of quitting, but he came again, and, his opponents being thoroughly tired out, he managed to beat them a length in 7:32½.

Glenelg carried off the Consolidation Purse in gallant style, beating *Alta Vela* by two lengths, after a sharp contest.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

This race was for a purse of $800, of which the winner took $500, and the second and third horses $200 and $100 each. The entries were *Biddy Malone*, *Oysterman*, *Sir Joseph* and *Morris*, but the latter was withdrawn on account of lameness. *Oysterman* had the call, selling for $620, *Biddy Malone* $600, *Sir Joseph* $300. *Sir Joseph*, with *Oysterman* second, led throughout the first mile, all the horses jumping the hurdles magnificently. On the second mile *Biddy Malone* closed rapidly on *Sir Joseph*, caught him as they turned into the homestretch and both jumped the last hurdle at the same moment. A fine finish ensued, *Biddy Malone* winning by a length from *Oysterman*, who came with a rush in the last few yards and beat *Sir Joseph*. Time—3:57½.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle-race; two miles, over eight hurdles; purse, $800; first horse, $500; second horse, $200; third horse, $100.

Donohue & Griffin's br. m. Biddy Malone, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 145 pounds........ 1
C. J. Alloway's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., 6 years, by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 155 pounds........ 2
C. F. Elwes' b. g. Sir Joseph, 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 140 pounds........ 3
E. Gray's br. h. Morris, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 140 pounds........ dr.
Time—3:57½.

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was for horses that had run and not won a race at either meeting, for a purse of $300. Eight started: *Flash of Lightning*, *Baffle*, *King's Excuse*, *Chillicothe*, *Echo*, *Kelso*, *Scathelock* and *Norton* colt. *Flash of Lightning* was the favorite at $60 to $100 against the field, and getting in front when the flag fell, he won after a good race with *Chillicothe* by a length, *King's Excuse* third, *Scathelock* fourth, *Norton* fifth and *Kelso* last. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, for all ages that have run and not won during the two meetings; three-quarters of a mile.

Lightning, dam Cecily Jopson, 87 pounds........ 1
J. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 90 pounds........ 2
Bruner & Denton's ch. g. King's Excuse, 3 years, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King, 87 pounds........ 3
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Scathelock, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, 90 pounds........ 4
J. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, 90 pounds........ 5
Bruner & Denton's b. h. Baffle, 4 years, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Lexington, 108 pounds........ 6
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Echo, 3 years, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 87 pounds........ 7
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. g. Kelso, 3 years, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 87 pounds........ 8
A. Keene Richards' b. f. Flash of Lightning, by
Time—1:17¼.

THE FOUR-MILE DASH.

The third race was a dash of four miles for a purse of $1,200, for which the starters were *Helmbold*, *Carrie Atherton* and *Pat Malloy*. *Helmbold* was a hot favorite, the odds of $100 to $40 being currently offered and taken, the fielders relying on the staying qualities of the game mare *Carrie Atherton*, and also on the fact that *Helmbold* had never run four miles. *Carrie Atherton* made the running for three miles and a half, with *Pat Malloy* one length behind, and *Helmbold* at his quarters. *Pat Malloy* then challenged and passed the mare, and the two appeared to have the race to themselves as they turned into the homestretch, for *Helmbold* had the appearance of a beaten horse struggling on with indomitable gameness. The leaders began to come back to him as they dashed up the stretch, and catching and passing *Carrie Atherton* half way up, he challenged *Pat Malloy*, who was too tired to make an effort, and *Helmbold* won the race by a length, with two lengths between *Pat Malloy*, who was second, and *Carrie Atherton*. Time—7:32½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,200, for all ages; four miles:

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, 108 pounds........ 1
J. J. O'Fallon's b. h. Pat Malloy, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Moriana, 114 pounds........ 2
A. Keene Richards' b. m. Carrie Atherton, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Glycera, 111 pounds........ 3
Time—7:32½.

THE CONSOLATION RACE.

The last race was the Consolation Race, for $500, a mile and three-quarters. The runners were *Glenelg*, *Alta Vela* and *Tom Woolfolk*. *Glenelg* sold for $2,300, *Alta Vela* for $1,700 and *Tom Woolfolk* for $300. *Alta Vela* led throughout until entering the homestretch, when *Glenelg* made his effort, and passing *Woolfolk*, challenged *Alta Vela*, and beat her under the string by two lengths. Time—3:12½.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Purse, $500, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; horses beaten once during the second meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 14 pounds; three times, 21 pounds.

A. Belmont's b. h. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam Babta, 101 pounds........ 1
J. J. O'Fallon's br. m. Alta Vela, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Filagree, 91 pounds........ 2
Fisher & Carson's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, aged, by Lexington, dam Floride, 94 pounds........ 3
Time—3:12½.

Saleswomen's Early-Closing Association—Talk and Action.

The Saleswomen's Early-closing Association held its regular weekly meeting, last evening, at Plimpton Hall. There were quite a large number of ladies present, and not a few gentlemen, all of whom seemed to sympathise with the objects of the organization. The meeting was presided over by E. W. Haughton, of the Clerks' Early-closing Association, in the absence of the regular officer. After disposing of the ordinary business of the Association, the Chairman introduced George, the Count Johannes, the announced orator of the evening, a perennial fountain of wisdom on all subjects, and the "first born of my mother." After a reference to the sad incidents of the murder of Mr. Nathan, the "Count," amid innumerable classical quotations, evolved the following practical ideas having application to the business of the Association. He was in favor of allowing the saleswomen in the public stores to have the use of seats when not employed at their duties. They were not working, he said, in opposition to the interests of the employers, but on the contrary, if the employers would do them justice, and practice even ordinary humanity toward the ladies in their employment, it would result in greater advantage to the employers than they now possess; many of the employers who keep open to a late hour do not gain enough to pay for the gas. He concluded with a word of counsel to all lady customers not to deal in stores where they find the ladies are not allowed seats, and where the store is kept open till a late hour. This, he thought, would be an attack to which even Alexander the Great (Stewart) would yield, especially when it became known that he (the Count Johannes) had volunteered as the advocate, whether before the Courts or elsewhere, without money and without price, of the interests of the Association and its members.

Miss Netta followed in some sensible and practical remarks. Although the attendance was quite large, she said, the members of the Association would be still more increased in September next. She related instances in which some of the wealthy citizens' wives in this City had refused to trade in stores where they kept open after 7, and refused to allow their weary saleswomen a seat. To the working men's wives she appealed especially. These, she said, continued to deal in the stores up to a late hour, without for a moment considering that they were keeping their own daughters and the daughters of their friends unnecessarily engaged until up to almost midnight. She concluded with some very sensible advice to working girls, urging them to cultivate self-respect, a feeling of independence, and not to be afraid to assert their rights to their employers or to the Association, and to remain confident in the assurance that the cause will prevail, and they shall yet secure justice and right.

Mr. John McChesney added his mite to the cause of the Association in the shape of a speech favorable to its objects. One of the lady members suggested that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Clerks' Early-closing Association and the members of the labor unions, and request that their wives shall not trade in any store after 7 o'clock. These women, she said, acted ignorantly, not knowing the consequences of their acts; but she felt assured that the moment they were informed of the results of their conduct they would discontinue it. Committees were appointed to visit the store-keepers in the Bowery, Grand, Canal and Division streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues, and Bleecker-street, and learn who were willing to favor the movement, after which the meeting adjourned.

A HEBREW CHURCH SCHISM.

Customs of the Fathers Set Aside—An Unorthodox Chazau, and a Mixed Choir—Application for an Injunction.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 18.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Judge Pinkney, there was filed by William F. Frick, Esq., counsel for complainants, Jonas Friedenwald, Louis Goodman, Isaac Arnold, Harman Hable, Bernard Hern, Simon Greensfelder, Hertz Blondheim, Simon Halle, Abraham Rothschild, Abraham Rosenfield, Abraham Neusberger, Nathan Greenebaum, Hertz Oppenheimer, L. Heilner, Moses Friedenwald, Lazarus Engel, Philip Herzberg, H. L. Henssler and S. Hartman, on their own behalf, and other members of the Baltimore Hebrew congregation corner of Lloyd and Watson streets, *vs.* Benjamin Himmelreich, (President,) Joel Seliger, (Vice-President,) Joseph M. Schonthal, Treasurer,) and Levi Baer, Jacob Rise, Moses Rosenthal, Moses Keyser, Jacob Greenbaum, Henry Neusbaum, (electors,) of said congregation, a bill for an injunction, &c. The bill is quite lengthy and recites the fact of the congregation having been incorporated under the title of "The Electors of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation," by an act of General Assembly, at the December session, 1829; that by a supplement to said act of incorporation, passed December session, 1851, the number of electors, then five in number, was increased to nine, and that the male members over twenty-one years, or a majority of them, should ordain and establish such by-laws and ordinances as were necessary for regulating the spiritual and temporal concerns of said congregation, and for governing the proceedings of said electors; provided, however, that no alteration should be made in the mode and form of worship, and in the rites and ceremonies then used in said congregation, except with the assent of two-thirds of the male members in attendance at a regularly called meeting of the congregation. By the constitution of said religious corporation, duly adopted, it was provided that its officers should consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and six electors, which officers should, together, making nine, form a Board of Managers, to whom the management of the affairs of the congregation should be intrusted, and who should be charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the said constitution and of such by-laws as should be adopted by said Board, and approved by the congregation, should be observed.

THE "CHAZAU" AND THE "SHAMES."

It was further provided by said constitution that the Secretary, the Chazau, (or Reader of the Service,) the Shames, (or Sexton,) and all other salaried officers of the congregation, should be elected at the regular quarterly meeting in July, and should enter upon their respective duties on the 1st day of October in each and every year. It was further declared by the said constitution, under the article thereof regulating the form of worship, that the fixed prayers should always be read in the Hebrew language, according to the customs of the orthodox German Jews, and it was furthermore provided that the said constitution should never be changed or amended, except by proceedings under which proposed alterations or amendments were regularly submitted to a meeting of the congregation convened for the purpose, and adopted by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at such meeting. The bill enumerates the officers of the congregation, (as designated above,) and states that complainants are regular members of said congregation and corporation, many of them having been connected therewith since its organization, and all of them being deeply concerned in maintaining the ancient and orthodox character of the doctrines, services, rites and ceremonies of their church. The complainants state that of late, however, innovations in doctrines and rites have been introduced, or sought to be introduced, into the services of said synagogue, (Lloyd-street,) in violation of the feelings and against the wishes, votes and protests of complainants. And of some of these, the bill states, the complainants have a right to complain, as being not only in opposition to their views of what is right and orthodox, but in direct and flagrant violation of the fundamental law and charter by which the proceedings of said religious corporation are, as aforesaid, limited and regulated. In the first place, the complainants insist and charge that the provisions contained in the constitution of their corporation, for an annual election of their Chazau or Recorder, being intended as a salutary restraint upon the exercise of any new or doubtful functions, or the introduction of any heterodox doctrines or ceremonies, is vitally important and essential as part of the fundamental law of the said religious corporation. Nevertheless, while the said provision for an annual election was in full force and unaltered, a majority of the members of the said congregation present at the July meeting of the year 1869 did proceed, in opposition to the expressed wishes and protests of your complainants and others of said members to elect Abraham Hoffman the Chazau of said church or congregation for a term of five years instead of one year, and at the July meeting of the present year, 1870, when of right an annual election should have been held for such officer, to serve for one year from the 1st day of October next, no election was held, and it is claimed by the officers of said corporation that the election held in July, 1869, is valid and sufficient to constitute the said Hoffman the lawful Chazau of said congregation for the term of five years from the 1st of October, 1869, without re-election.

FEMALES NOT TO SING IN THE CHOIR.

In the second place, according to the custom of the orthodox German Jews from time immemorial, it has not been allowed that females should take part in the rites and ceremonies of the church by singing in a choir with males, and no such mixed choir hath hitherto existed, been permitted or organized in the church aforesaid, of which complainants are members. The bill further states that in violation of the constitution and in contravention of the supplemental act of Assembly, a bare majority of the members in attendance at a meeting of the congregation lately held, not constituting even a majority of the entire body of the members of said congregation, did by a vote determine to organize and use in the ceremonies of the said church, a choir of mixed male and female voices, and such a choir is now organized, and the officers of the congregation have given their assent to the introduction and use of the said choir in the services. The complainants insist and charge that this innovation is an infraction in an essential particular of the doctrines and traditions of their Church, which prohibits females from taking such part in its rites and ceremonies, and as such it is an unauthorized and unlawful alteration and corruption, sought to be introduced into the present form of worship, rites and ceremonies of their Church. In the third place (the bill states) the said Chazau, who has been unlawfully elected, as aforesaid, for a term of five years, and who, by virtue of his office, is authorized occasionally by the President to deliver an address before the congregation, has not only from time to time in said addresses preached doctrines which are not in accordance with the doctrines and traditions of the orthodox German Jews, but he has also from time to time introduced important and unauthorized changes in the ancient form of worship by the omission of certain essential parts of the service and the addition of others not customary or allowable, and has thus taken upon himself to do what can only be lawfully done by a regular vote of the members of the congregation, in accordance with the charter and constitution thereof.

THE BOARD MUST ASSERT AUTHORITY.

The complainants state that inasmuch as the Board of Managers of said corporation are expressly charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of its constitution and by-laws and ordinances shall be strictly observed, the said Board is recreant in the performance of its duties in allowing the said election of Chazau for a term of five years from the 1st of October, 1869, and in permitting the organization and authorizing the introduction and use of the said mixed choir in the church; and also in allowing the said Chazau to preach unsound doctrines, and to make unauthorized alterations in the form of worship and service in the church. After referring to the authority of the Court in the matter, the complainants pray that the above-named electors, officers and managers be enjoined and prohibited from allowing said Abraham Hoffman to officiate as the Chazau of said congregation after the 1st of October in this year, unless he shall be lawfully re-elected to hold said office after that day; and also from allowing the use of a mixed choir of males and females in the religious services in the said church; and also from allowing any abridgement in, or addition to, the ancient and well-established form of worship, rites and ceremonies in the said church, until lately always in use, according to the customs of the orthodox German Jews. There has been no appearance of counsel for the defendants yet. Judge Pinkney has directed that upon their being served with the usually required notice, the case should be set down for a hearing on the 18th of September.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's Letter Declining the Mission to England.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen has formally declined the nomination as Minister at the Court of St. James, and though his letter to that effect to President Grant was written in July, the matter has been kept quiet till now by request of the President. The following is Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter to President Grant:

NEWARK, N. J., July 27, 1870.

To his Excellency President Grant:

Permit me to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor done me in my appointment as Minister to England, an honor the more valuable because originating with one whose confidence I so highly prize. I received the official notification of my appointment on Friday, the 22d inst. Since then and before I have deeply and disinterestedly reflected on the question whether it was my duty to accept the office, and having come to the conclusion that it is not, I request that the telegram indicating the result to which I have come, sent the one on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst., as soon as the rumors of my possible nomination took shape in the Press, and the other on the morning of the 15th, as soon as I heard of my nomination, did not reach their destination in time to lead to the selection of another than myself for the position. Although my mind was fixed on this subject when I telegraphed, yet the most grateful vote of the Senate on my confirmation, which, I am aware was, to a good degree, the result of a natural kind feeling toward a recent associate, and also an expression of views as to the national policy, has led me carefully to review the subject. In view of my domestic relations and duties, which I was gratified to find, in our recent interview, you appreciated, my own distaste for diplomatic position, and my conviction that there are others better suited to the office, I am brought to my first conclusions, and shall forward my letter declining the office to the Secretary of State. While I regret that my efforts to avoid the public association of my name with this office were not successful, you will please permit me again to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A Fearful Fall—Heroic Effort to Save Life.

The Kingston (N. Y.) *Gazette* says that on Thursday last a party of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves at Miner Kill Falls, near Gibson, Greene County, when one of them, a young lady, named Miss Gill, being near a steep precipice, slipped and fell from a rock, a distance of over 120 feet, into the water below. The party, with one exception, stood transfixed with horror to the spot. This one was a young man belonging to Kingston, named Eugene Newcomb, who, seeing the situation, at once went to the rescue. Springing from crag to crag he descended the cliff, and at last found himself in jumping distance of the water's edge, which he reached at a single bound. Without pausing a moment, he sprang into the water and caught the young lady in his arms and brought her to the shore. It was found she was in an insensible condition, and Mr. Newcomb at once bore her to a house a half mile away, when restoratives were applied, after which she was taken to her home, about a mile further on. She was found to be badly bruised and cut, but at last accounts was doing well.

The Norwalk Disaster—Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of John P. Phalon, one of the victims of the *Norwalk* disaster on the bay, was commenced last night by Coroner Whitehill. The deceased was a young man who resided with his mother at No. 426 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York. The supposition is, that in the midst of the excitement created by the collision he either jumped or was knocked overboard. Several witnesses were examined, but none could tell how he got into the water. In regard to the circumstances immediately connected with the disaster, no new facts were elicited. The investigation will be continued to-night.

A Juvenile Homicide—Death of Young Kelly.

Coroner Schirmer was notified, last night, by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, that John Kelly, aged fourteen, who was stabbed on the 19th of July last, by Wm. Cavanagh, another boy, died yesterday. It will be remembered that the boys quarreled about some trifling matter, and came to blows, the struggle being finally ended by young Cavanagh's drawing a pocket-knife and stabbing his opponent in the head. The wounded boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and Cavanagh arraigned at Jefferson Market before Justice Cox. Young Kelly was reported to be in a favorable condition, so the prisoner was released on bail by the Magistrate. The wounded boy was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents, No. 205 West Twentieth-street, where an ante-mortem examination was recently held by Coroner Schirmer. An inquest will be held today, and the Police are looking for Cavanagh.

More Hot Weather.

The heat yesterday was very oppressive. The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade at the hours mentioned at Wm. P. Byrne's mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	70	4 P. M.	86
8 A. M.	74	6 P. M.	83½
10 A. M.	80	8 P. M.	80
Noon	88	10 P. M.	79
2 P. M.	89	12 P. M.	78

Bernard Walsh, of No. 7 Rector-street, was overcome by the heat, yesterday. An unknown man was prostrated, yesterday, at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Fatal Accident in a Mine—One Man Killed and Another Badly Injured.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the Noth River Iron Mine, situated near Dover, Morris County, N. J. While a Welchman, name unknown, and a young man called James Williams, were working in a drift, an overhanging wall fell suddenly upon them, completely burying them. As many men as could conveniently work were at once set digging the unfortunates out, but when rescued the Welchman was found to be dead. Williams was terribly injured by the weight of the earth and rocks, and is feared to be also injured internally. The dead man had but lately arrived at the works, and was entirely unknown.

Felonious Assaults.

Charles McDermott and Edward Fleming quarrelled last night in John Hincke's lager-beer saloon, No. 105 6th-av., when McDermott stabbed Fleming in the shoulder with a pocket-knife, for which he was arrested.

Dennis O'Brien, a deaf mute, of No. 21 New Bowery, was stabbed in the breast last night with an ice-pick in the hands of Deilter, a lager beer saloon-keeper, at No. 58 Orchard-street. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue, and Deilter arrested.

Lizzie Stewart, of No. 19 Crosby-street, was found in Grand-street last night suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the cheek, which, she said, had been inflicted by a man named McDonnell, who escaped.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, William Gould, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and Charles Heidelberg, of the Second Precinct, was transferred to the detective squad. There were several resignations and transfers of patrolmen. Among those who resigned was Thomas Campbell, Twenty-sixth Precinct, a brother of Assemblyman Tim Campbell, who made a virtue of necessity, as he was marked for dismissal on four complaints for insubordination and neglect of duty.

Joseph H. Tooker, until lately Mayor Hall's first marshal, has been installed as the chief of one of the bureaus in the Department of Public Works, under Commissioner Tweed.

Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, the father of the City Judge, is so low that his death is almost hourly looked for. His family is constantly at his bedside.

Michael Farley, a laborer on the sewer in Seventh-avenue, was discharged yesterday by the foreman, James Cole, for intoxication, when Farley assaulted Cole with a butter-knife, inflicting three slight wounds in the back, stomach and leg. The assailant was arrested and Cole went home.

John Decker, aged forty-eight, of No. 81 Mulberry-street, enticed Jane Riley, aged seventeen, of No. 88 Mulberry-street, yesterday, into his room, under pretense of having her scrub, when he attempted to violate her person. She resisted the ruffian, when he violently kicked her, causing severe injuries. Decker was locked up.

The publishers of the venerable New-York *Observer* have reduced the subscription price of their paper to $3 per year, as advertised in another column.

BROOKLYN.

Full returns of the population in the Eighth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards have been secured by the United States Marshal. They show an increase of 16,066 since 1865. There are now in these wards 5,586 houses; 9,409 families and 47,170 inhabitants.

The case of John A. Weisse, William Butler *et al.* vs. The Trustees of the Evergreen Cemetery came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Pratt. The plaintiffs represent the interests of the lot holders, who seek to prevent the defendants from selling the ground. The Court reserved its decision.

Yesterday morning 100 barrels of whisky, seized at a distillery in Green-lane, between York and Tillary streets, on the previous evening, were turned over to the United States Marshal. The owner of the place is said to be one H. S. Brady, who has been, it is further alleged, guilty of defrauding the Revenue Department to a large extent.

Two young burglars named Brady and Dyer made a successful raid upon the till of Charles Schille, at the corner of Thornton-street and Broadway, E. D., yesterday. They captured about $20. The Police are still in pursuit of them.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Whitehill on the body of Conrad Schneider, of No. 145 McKibben-street, E. D., who ended his existence on Wednesday night by cutting his throat. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The house of Mrs. Dunbar, No. 262 Myrtle-avenue, was entered and robbed of $200 on Wednesday night by a young burglar named Dudley Griffith. He was caught and taken before Justice Riley yesterday, who held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Companies D and I, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., made an excursion, yesterday, to New-Rochelle, Westchester County, under the command of Capt. T. M. Hemstead. The two companies mustered about eighty muskets, and presented a fine appearance. Company D was under command of Brevet Capt. Dean, Lieuts. Kempton and Laidlaw. Company I was under the command of Capt. Allen C. Bush and Lieut. F. Deacon. Lieut. F. Coite acted as Adjutant. Among the invited guests were Brevet Major-Gen. Jourdan, Col. Fred. A. Mason, Lieut.-Col. P. H. Briggs, Major Daniel, Adj. Richards, Commissary Scrymser, Sergt. Baldwin, Mr. Van Cleaf and others. The excursionists embarked on board of a steamer, and proceeded to the picturesque harbor of New-Rochelle, where they landed and marched to the Huguenot Hotel in the village, where arrangements had been made to dine. After dinner the excursionists marched through Main and other streets to the grounds selected for the review, at the close of which they re-embarked for home. Mr. Theodore Boyd, while engaged in firing a salute, as the steamer made her appearance in New-Rochelle Harbor, had one of his wrists injured by the premature discharge of the cannon.

Mr. Richard Stoker, the proprietor of a fat-rendering establishment at Unionport, town of Westchester, was convicted on Wednesday in the Court of Sessions of maintaining a nuisance. The nuisance will be abated by the order of the Court.

Wm. B. Henderson, a colored man, who stole a horse and buggy, valued at $400, from a shed attached to the Presbyterian Church, at South Salem, while the owner, Mr. E. E. Bowton, was attending worship on Sunday, Aug. 7. On being arraigned in the County Court of Sessions, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

STATEN ISLAND.

A number of the most prominent German citizens will, in a few days, issue a call for a meeting of their fellow-countrymen, inhabitants of the island, for the purpose of taking steps toward raising subscriptions for the German patriotic fund.

An old gentleman, a Mr. Henry Hughes, while driving through Southfield yesterday was thrown from his wagon, his horse having taken fright. He was very badly injured, and was taken to his home in an insensible condition.

A party of roughs from the Fourth Ward, New-York, attempted to create a disturbance, yesterday afternoon, in New-York-avenue, Clifden. They were quickly quieted by the Police and three of them, named Henry Byrne, John Donnelly and James Cusack, were arrested and locked up.

There are serious rumors current on the Island relative to the newly-appointed Police Commissioners who, it is said, have not accounted for a large balance of money turned over to them from the tax raised for the maintenance of the Police before the Metropolitan force was removed from Richmond County.

Mrs. Wandel, whose husband some time ago eloped with his brother's wife, has become insane.

LONG-ISLAND.

The school-house at Northville has been condemned by School Commissioner Benjamine and Supervisor Hawkins.

A new organ, for the Congregational Church at Riverhead, has just been completed and placed in the church by George Earle, of that place.

A young man of Sag Harbor, named White, in going aboard the steamer *Eastern City* on Monday night, stepped into the hatchway, by accident, and fell a distance of twenty feet, striking the coal below. His jaw was dislocated and he was otherwise injured.

The steamer *City of Lawrence*, with the St. Joseph's Temperence Society of Willimantic, arrived at Sag Harbor yesterday. About 500 excursionists were aboard.

Yesterday afternoon, George Hobey, a resident of Long Island City, engaged in the varnish factory of Myer & Liomstine, of that place, was fearfully burned by the gases arising from some turpentine which had been poured into a hot kettle. The arms, legs, breast and face of the unfortunate man were burnt so that the skin peeled off, and in places the flesh. It is supposed that Hobey poured the turpentine into the kettle, not knowing that it was hot.

It will be remembered that on Saturday last Maximilian Hauberger was killed by being run over by a train of the Long Island Railroad Company, on Atlantic-avenue, East New-York. The Coroner's inquest was held last evening, and a verdict was rendered censuring the Company for running their cars at such speed through the village of East New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

As the 8 A. M. train on the New-Jersey road was passing Railroad-place and River-street, Newark, yesterday, an old man named John McDonald, attempting to cross the track, was struck by the cross-beam of the engine and knocked under the car. His left leg was severed below the knee, his head was terribly cut, and he was otherwise hurt so that he can hardly live many hours. He is Irish by birth, was a member of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers during the war, and had arrived in Newark a day or two before in search of work. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Yesterday, the case of the young lawyer of Newark, Samuel Hauser, charged with having defrauded a widow by the name of Bodenshatz out of her pension money, came up for examination before Commissioner Whitehead. Gen. Avery, of the Pension Bureau at Washington, was present, to swear that the money was paid to Hauser. He collected, at different times, $101 20 and $70, and paid the widow but $20, and that was with a worthless check. Hauser waived an examination, and gave $1,000 bail for his appearance at Court, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for passing a worthless check.

Three young men entered the saloon of Charles Liest, in Montclair, Wednesday night, and created a general disturbance. When the proprietor attempted to interfere, one of the party assaulted him with a tumbler. Liest knocked one of them down, when they all went out doors and stoned the building. Mr. Liest, going up stairs, discharged an old gun out of the window, when they all left. Two, named Russell and Ward, were afterward arrested.

A Frenchman, whose name could not be ascertained, was run over and killed, late on Wednesday, by a train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, near Norwood Station. His head was completely smashed and both legs cut off by the car-wheels. He was taken to the station-house at Norwood, and the Coroner notified.

Yesterday morning the keepers of the Essex County Jail, at Newark, were getting in coal, and very carelessly left the gates open and unguarded, which led to the place where some prisoners were confined, and two, Manley King and Henry Smith, saw their chance, intimidated the workmen, and made their escape. They have not been recaptured, though the Police are on their track.

The Mayor of New-Haven, Mr. H. G. Lewis, and the President of the Board of Police Commissioners of the same city, William R. Shelton, visited Newark yesterday. They were shown through the Station-house and City Hall by Mayor Ricord and Chief of Police Peckwell, after which they proceeded to Orange to view a steam roller, used in making macadamized roads, with the view to employ something of the kind on the New-Haven streets, which are about to be macadamized.

Officer Smith having arrested a man by the name of Hannon, on Wayne-street, Jersey City, yesterday, the prisoner resisted and broke from the officer, but the officer caught him, and was proceeding to the Station-house, when he was set upon by a crowd of roughs, and a mêlée ensued, in which the roughs, without assaulting the officer, tried to drag the prisoner from him. This they were unable to do, however, until arriving at Henderson-street, when a man, Con. Sullivan by name, attacked the officer with a hydrant wrench, demanding that the prisoner should be given up. At this, however, the policeman drew his revolver. This intimidated the men, and they allowed him to proceed with his prisoner. Two of the roughs have been arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, Sanford B. Wakeman, who for some time, with his partner in rascality, Benjamin G. Briggs, have been gulling the public under the firm name of S. B. Wakeman & Co., No. 121 West Broadway, New-York, was arrested in Jersey City upon a complaint preferred by Mrs. B. T. Lathrop, of No. 32 Sussex-street. The charge is that Wakeman obtained board for himself and family with Mrs. Lathrop, paying for the first week in advance. After two weeks had elapsed, upon the request of Mrs. Lathrop, he gave her a check for $35, drawn in his firm name, upon the Wall-street Exchange Bank. Upon the strength of this he continued to board several days longer, until the check, having been presented and payment refused, there being no money in bank to the credit of any such firm, was returned. He professed the greatest surprise, and promised "to have the matter attended to." The next day he proceeded to "attend to" the matter by removing his personal effects piecemeal, leaving only an old trunk. The whole family left during the day, ostensibly to go for a visit of a day or two to Elizabeth, where it is said Wakeman has friends. He was arrested just after he had crossed on a Cortlandt-street ferry-boat. Being taken before the Recorder, he was committed to the County Jail in default of $500 bail.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, who has been somewhat noted of late, on account of her revelations of convent life and attacks upon the Catholic clergy, was yesterday married, in Jersey City, by Rev. A. H. Cardo, to Prof. Wm. Auffray, of the Brooklyn Eclectic College, in which institution he is a teacher of modern languages. He is also an Episcopal clergyman.

On Wednesday the will of the late Hon. George T. Cobb was presented for probate before the Surrogate of Morris County. The total amount disposed of by the will is about $1,000,000, of which $24,000 is given to the Methodist Church.

At Bordentown, on Wednesday evening, two trains came in collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. By some mischance the trains were moving in opposite directions on the same track, and the accident came near having very serious results. The engines were wrecked, and the forward cars almost destroyed. No one, however, sustained any serious injuries.

The Republican State Executive Committee of New-Jersey met at Trenton on Wednesday evening, and adopted addresses, which will be published shortly and distributed throughout the State. The Republican Party is determined to make an energetic canvass this Fall.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4½ ℔ cent. gives greater steadiness to the markets, both here and at Liverpool. The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of bullion has increased £105,000 since the last report. The market for American Securities opened firm and closed steady. Stocks opened steady and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅜	91⅝	91¾
Consols for account	91½	91¾	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87½	87¾	88
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87	....	87½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¼	....	86½
U. S. 10-40s	82⅜	....	82½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	110	....	109½
Erie Railway shares	18½	....	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22½	....	22½

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes, 64f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—COTTON—The market opened and closed firm. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Upland	8¾d.@8⅞d.	8⅞d.
Middling Orleans	9d. @9⅛d.	9d.

	Bales.
Total sales of the day	15,000
Total sales for export and speculation	4,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White; 8s. 10d. for Red Western, No. 2; Winter, 9s. 10d.; Corn, 30s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 57s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £31 15s.

LONDON, Aug. 18—4½ P. M.—TALLOW dull at 44s. Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 29s.@29s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—PETROLEUM firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28, and small lots White Indiana at $1 55; Amber Michigan held at $1 35@$1 37½. CORN quiet at 90c. for No. 2. OATS held at 53c.@54c. for Illinois. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted; $2 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $31@$33 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., Oats 5c., to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—133,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 934,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,061 bbls. Flour, 18,300 bushels Wheat, 2,170,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unsettled. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 09¼, seller September; 93c. cash at 2 P. M.; market dull and unchanged. CORN active and steady at 72c.; at 2 P. M. market unchanged. OATS quiet and lower at 38c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 72½c. for New No. 2. BARLEY easier at $1 08, cash; $1 09, seller September, for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at 92c., iron bound. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 20@$9 75 for common to choice. CATTLE moderately active and a shade higher; sales at $3 50@$7 50 for common Texan to good shipping steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 198,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and steady.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP, BAGGING, and ROPE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT advancing; $1 18 refused for inspected; No. 2 Red Fall do., $1 16@$1 20; No. 1 do., $1 23@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; Mixed, 66½c.; Yellow, 70c.@73c.; White, 75c.@80c. OATS firm at 40c.@42½c. for Mixed. RYE dull at 67c.@73c. HIGH-WINES quiet at 95c. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged. LARD quiet and active at 16½c. for tierce; 18c. for keg. CATTLE—Choice scarce; sales at $6 50@$7 50. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—COTTON—Demand light, market drooping; Middling Uplands, 19½c.; do. Gulf, 20c.; BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $5 87½@$6 12½; North-western Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$8 50. WHEAT very dull; New Western Red, $1 42@$1 45; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 45. RYE—New declined; 95c.@98c. OATS drooping; New, 46c.@52c.; Old, 55c. SUGAR—Sales, 450 hhds. Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 15¾c.@16c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY in better demand at 98c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—COTTON quiet; no Middling Upland here; nominally at 19c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75; do. Family, $8@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 75@$7 25. WHEAT quiet; Amber Maryland, $1 50@$1 60; Good to Prime Red, $1 35@$1 45; Inferior, $1 15@$1 25; White, $1 45@$1 70; Western, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—White, $1@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 03. OATS, 45c.@47c. RYE, 80c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet and unchanged at 96c.@97c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 72,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Canal unchanged. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western, 81c. OATS dull; sales 14,000 bushels New Western, 44c. RYE—New selling in small lots at 85c.@86c. BARLEY—Market bare. SEEDS—Timothy, $5@$5 25. PORK dull at $30. LARD dull at 16¼c.@16½c. HIGHWINES nominally 98c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull at $1 18@$1 22 for Winter Red. CORN firm and supply light; sales at 78c.@81c. OATS firm; New, 25c.@45c.; Old, 55c.@56. RYE quiet at 75c.@80c. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales, 123 hhds. at $5 20@$20 50. Mess PORK dull; sales at $28 50. Bulk MEATS held at 13c.@15c.; demand trifling; sales, Shoulders at 13½c., packed. BACON in fair demand at 14¼c.@17¾c.; sales at these rates. LARD offered at 15½c.; no sales. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 24c.@24½c. EXCHANGE dull; ⅛@1-10 off buying.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. COTTON firmer. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. OATS quiet. CORN quiet at $1. RYE quiet at 85c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON, 14¾c.@17¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c.@16¾c.@17½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 17½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. WHISKY quiet; Raw, 94c. TOBACCO—Sales, 122 hhds. at $4 10@$5 25 for Frosted; $5 50@$6 50 for common to good Lugs, and $6 75@$16 for low to good Leaf.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and higher; No. 1 Red, $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 27@$1 28. CORN firm and higher; sales, No. 1 at 80c.; No. 2 at 77c. OATS active and higher; No. 1 New at 44c.; No. 2 at 42c. FREIGHTS dull and nominally 4c. to Buffalo, 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—COTTON firm at 18½c.; receipts, 134 bales; exports, 156 bales. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. CORN heavy at 85c.@92c. OATS firm at 50c. PORK weak at $32. LARD steady but unchanged. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 18½c.@19c.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—WHEAT—Fair supply offering. CORN and BARLEY entirely neglected. OATS dull; sales one car new Western at 52c.; one car new State at 54c., and 100 bags old state at 63c.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; New Extra, $1 50; No. 1, $1 41; Amber, $1 30; Regular, $1 22@$1 23. OATS firmer at 42c. for New.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 29; No. 2 do. held at $1 27. CORN nominal at 85c. for No. 1 Mixed and 83c. for No. 2 do. OATS weaker at 44c.@45c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—COTTON in good demand Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 1,881 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 32,936.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON in fair demand; stock light; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 263 bales; exports, coastwise, 793 bales; stock, 1,463 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON dull, and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; exports, coastwise, 101 bales; stock, 5,594 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—FLOUR declining; Choice Wisconsin, $5@$6 25. WHEAT dull at $1 09 for No. 1; $1 02½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 39c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 36 bales; stock, 9,601 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—STOCKS inactive; Pennsylvania State 6s. 3d. issue 111; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58¾. GOLD, 117.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Lieut. Todd has been ordered to the *Severn*; Chief Engineer Shock has been ordered from the Norfolk Navy-yard to the *California*.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
Positive evidence.
Every fact and every circumstance connected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, during the last nine years, goes to prove that had Mr. Nathan's house been thus protected his life would have been saved.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Aug. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Arizona	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
City of Merida	Aug. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 11:20 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 18—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Mr. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Atkins, Dr. C. F. Young, Rev. J. Hollingshead, Mrs. E. M. Lewis and child, Miss Lewis, P. Dougherty, Mrs. Chevillot, F. C. Michells, Robt. Richmond, Mrs. Cockson and 3 children, E. Wilson, Thomas H. Thompson, Mrs. Batchelor, J. A. McGinley, Mrs. E. Hayne, R. Cordukes, Mr. Slater, John McHugh and child, Robt. Meyer, Paul Heiglee, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Miss E. Lowe, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Lizzie Donnelly, J. J. Jenkins, Mrs. A. G. Mahutte, G. Taylor, M. Sternan, Mr. and Miss Alders, Aug. Keep, Miss Bishoprick, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. S. G. Cunningham, B. Haynes, Paul and Fred. Brill, Miss M. Linderberg, Miss A. Linderberg, Miss W. Levin, Dr. John Bourke, Michael Ryan, Max. Zetzen, Mrs. and Miss Fisk, H. J. Hanley, C. Linderberg, Mrs. Elkin, 2 children and servant, Mrs. B. Parker, Master Lemoneus, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell, Miss Alice Brill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:14 | Sun sets.....6:53 | Moon rises...11:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:05 | Gov. Island.1:54 | Hell Gate....3:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Glauces, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.: San Francisco, Wilson, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Calhoun, Orary, London—E. D. Morgan & Son.

Barks Herunda, (Norw.,) Aarve, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kolga, Pekvein, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Corriere, (Ital.,) Vicara, Bangor, Me., James Robinson & Co.; Nancy, (Dan.,) Anderson, Riga, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; Eliza Stevens, Phinney, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Baker & Co.

Schrs. N. L. Lovell, McClain, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; New Dominion, Thurber, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. F., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Para, Sprague, Para, Francis Moran.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18.—*In steam-ship Palmyra, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Restituto Blancaford, 2 children and servant, W. S. Lording, Miss A. Worswick, Don Jose Guni, Dr. Felix Schaau, A. Remstein, John H. Williams, Mrs. Mary James and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, David W. Williams, S. S. C. Williams, G. W. Simmons, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Miss E. Biddle, Wm. Throing, Stuart Blasker, Miss Worwick.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug. 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and 132 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong W. winds during the passage, with occasional dense fogs; Aug. 17, lat. 40 37, lon. 70 28, passed bark Wm. Rathbone, from Cardiff for New-York.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, McCrary, Galveston Aug. 8 and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 12, 25 miles N. of Sand Key, passed steam-ship United States, hence for New-Orleans; same time passed steam-ship Cortes, hence for do.; 17th, 18 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized brig Aroostook, bound N.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Aug. 2 and Queenstown 3d, via Boston 17th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Bark Blencathra, of Liverpool, Doran, Colombo March 18, with coffee to Aymar & Co.; passed Cape of Good Hope June 12; crossed the equator July 10, in lon. 23 30; no date, &c., spoke ship Florence, from Madras to London.

Bark Nonpareil, of Boston, Flinn, Buenos Ayres 49 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Isaac Taylor; crossed the equator July 16, in lon. 36, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Meaco, (of Philadelphia,) Christian, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark S. Morton, (of Liverpool,) Pettie, Fajardo, Monabo and Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Palha, Lisbon 40 ds., with salt and cork-wood to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Golden West, (of Yarmouth, N. S., Brown, Gloucester, Mass., 6 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Will load for a port in the Baltic.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Sisal 26 ds., with hemp and logwood to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Lunt Brothers. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left no vessels.

Brig Volant, (of Arichat,) Ganion, Little Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Eurus, Toothacker, Dresden, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Alfred, from Cow Bay, spoken off Fire Island, Aug. 17, by pilot-boat M. A. Williams, No. 19.

Brig Irene, Wass, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Brig Isabella Jewett, McCormick, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, (of Machias,) Ingalls, Murquash, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Mahlman, Hillsboro, N. S., 14 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Clara Smith, Teal, Rockland, Me., with ice to A. Britton.

Schr. Hattie Franklin, Purvere, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Highlander, Rogers, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Benson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bath, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gentile, Kennedy, Thomaston, with lime to J. B. Haviland.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Ida Hudson, Greely, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Equal, Paul, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Pressy, Seal Harbor, with granite to J. Hogan.

Schr. St. Elmo, Davis, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Chas. Wooley, Porter, New-London, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Georgie Staples, Lord, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Dean, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Cabinet, Stevens, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. D. Hickman, Small, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. H. Ward, Shaw, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. D. H. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Morton, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lanphear, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baker, Brookhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira, Parker, Harwick.
Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Providence.
Schr. Storm, Saab, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Warrington, Thomas, Bangor.
Schr. Gust, Martin, Pawtucket.
Schr. Uncas, Morgan, Fall River.
Schr. Challenge, Low, Dighton.
Schr. Wm. A. Dubois, Rich, Hyannis
Schr. Tillie E., Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Coral, Kent, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Hall, Portland.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Lodowick Bell, Brockway, Dighton.
Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland.
Schr. Neptune, Cleveland, New-London.
Schr. Evelyn, Gilmore, Belfast.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Palmyra and City of Dublin, for Liverpool; Virginia, for London; Saratoga, for Richmond.

Below.

Bark Sunshine, Weeks, Newcastle June 18, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer; was spoken Aug. 14, lat. 41 35, lon. 64 27, by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Julia, from Port-au-Prince; brig Selma, from Philadelphia; schr. America, from Aux Cayes; bark Renwick, from Gattenburgh.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18.—Pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore ship Island Home, from Liverpool; brigs Italia, from Ponce; Juventa, from St. Thomas; C. C. Van Horn. Passed out, ship Washington Booth, for Rotterdam; brig Halifax, for the West Indies; Tiber, for Halifax.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18.—Arr. brig Fingal, from Rio, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Arr. Rance, Bordeaux.

Spoken.

Ship Island Home, (Br.,) McLellan, from Liverpool for Baltimore, Aug. 13, in lat. 41 35, lon. 64 27, by pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Arr. bark Rosevelt, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

MOVILLE, Aug. 18.—The steam-ship Australia, from New-York Aug. 6, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.—The steam-ships Italy and City of London, from New-York Aug. 6, have arrived here, the latter at 8 P. M. yesterday.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

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The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

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